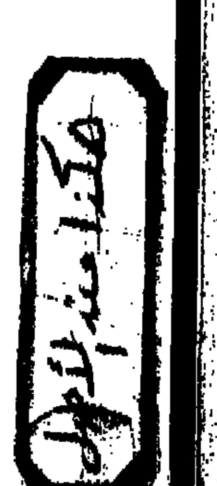
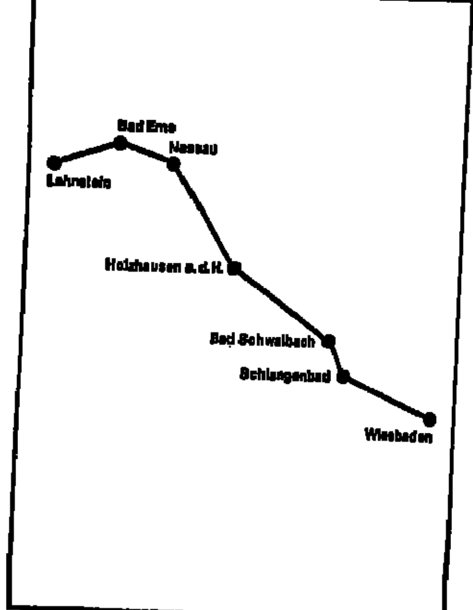
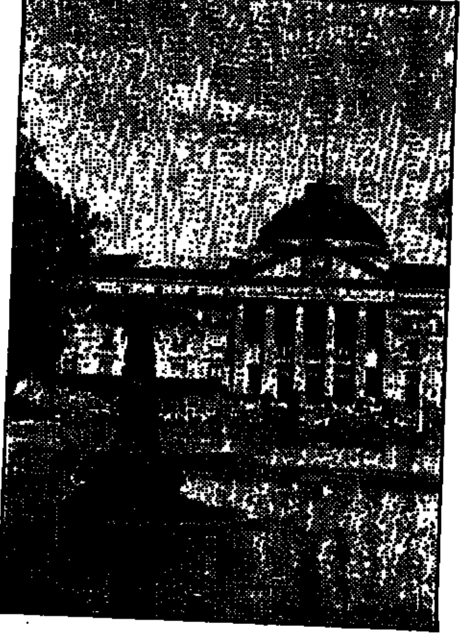
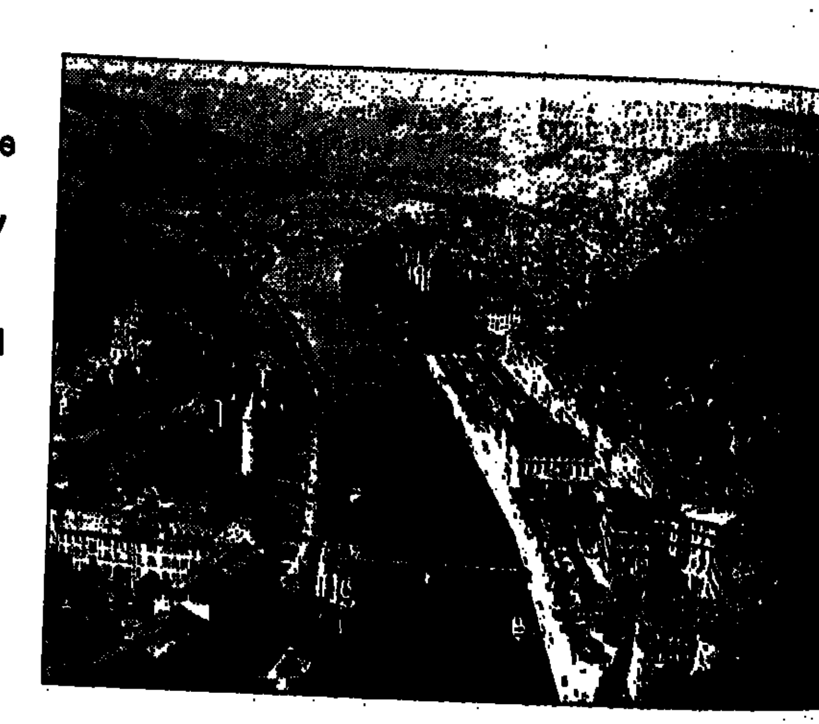














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A chill wind blows over Moscow and Washington

La Rochefoucauld once rightly marked, things need not always turn for the worse.

cing up of American-Soviet relaay soon give way once more to d for dialogue. The realisation existence in a nuclear age rules nfrontation may prove more l than the temptation to stage a pute between the superpowers.

rtheless, the world must brace it- a new frosty period in internaolitics.

South Korean airliner shot down Soviets over Sakhalin was not y thing they removed from the the same time they blotted out y of sunshine on the international l horizon which had just begun through.

ough the Reagan administration ded with appropriate restraint to itself, careful not to burn any es in its indignation, the loud and e rhetoric has drowned such levelness right from the start.

latest speech broadcast by Presi- Reagan climaxed with a virtual de-

IN THIS ISSUE

on of a new Cold War: "We canange the Soviets, yet we can our attitude towards them. We op fooling ourselves that they the same dreams and cherish the ope that we do.

rthermore, we can start preparing at President Kennedy called the uggle in the twilight zone."

outrage may well have been jus- such rhetoric understandable. ignation is not politics, as Bis- already realised.

h words can often drift out of The decision by the governors of York and New Jersey to refuse the Foreign Minister Andrei Gromymission to land in an Aeroflot r to take part in the autumn ses- of the United Nations Assembly s the point.

As an alternative, Washington offered landing permission at the Groton Military Airfield, 120 kilometres from New York.

Is it such a surprising decision for Gromyko to refuse to take part altogether, for the first time during the 27 years he has headed the Moscow Foreign Office?

Great powers are incredibly oversensitive. A dent in their self-esteem is as painful as losing a province.

It's easier to take a kick in the shins than a slap in the face. Status, protocol, prestige — terms which describe imponderables that have always played a major part in relations between the peoples of the world, particularly in the Russian way of thinking.

During the Potsdam Conference in 1945 Churchill, Stalin and Truman could not agree on who should enter the conference room first. In the end, all three came into the room at the same time through three different doors — a sign of equal status.

In the following year the Soviet Foreign Minister was seated in the second row behind the representatives of the other major powers during a victory celebration in Paris. He subsequently left the room in protest at such neglect.

For this reason, no-one need believe that Gromyko was afraid to face criticism by the whole world in the UN General Assembly. The old Kremlin campaigner has taken harder knocks in his time.



Meeting in Bonn

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl met in Bonn for talks. Mrs Thatcher toured British military posts in Germany. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Gromyko felt insulted by what was meant to be an insult and reacted accordingly.

Unfortunately, where interests clash and aspects of prestige become so entangled, political reason often falls by the wayside. Trivialities can lead to inevitabilities, which in their turn lead to catastrophes.

All efforts to maintain stability and continuity or to improve the relationship between East and West find in increasingly hard going. Up until recently there were plenty of such efforts.

The Reagan administration, which for a long time was ill-disposed towards dialogue between the superpowers, approved of a new grain agreement and lifted a number of embargo measures.

It seemed as if a top-level meeting between President Reagan and Yuri Andropov was on the cards for 1984. Five years after the Carter-Brezhnev meeting in Vienna prospects for repairing the broken link between the Kremlin and the White House were looking good.

There were signs of a vague readiness to compromise if not of breakthroughs during the Geneva negotiations on limiting intercontinental missiles (Start) and medium-range missiles (INF).

Following lengthy negotiations the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed on a document which, despite many hackneyed phrases, clearly showed the will of all states

Continued on page 2

SPD picks up votes in State elections

The SPD has increased its share of the vote in State elections in Hesse and Bremen. In Bremen, its absolute majority has been increased. In Hesse, it becomes the largest single party. The Free Democrats polled less than the crucial five per cent in Bremen, which means they drop out of the assembly there. But they did better in Hesse. The Greens remain represented in both assemblies. The CDU increased its vote slightly in Bremen, but lost about six per cent in Hesse. Results (old figures in brackets): Hesse. — SPD 46,2 per cent ,51 seats (42.8,49) CDU 39.4, 44 (45.6, 52), FDP 7.6, 8 (3.1, 0), Greens 5.9, 7 (8,9), Others 0.9, — (0.5,—). Bremen — SPD 51.3, 58 (49.4, 52), CDU 33.3 37 (31. 9, 33), FDP 4.6, 0 (10.8, 11), Greens 5.4, 5 (5.1, 4), Others 5,4, 0 (2.8, 0).

Irrespective of all the contradictions of the state elections in Hesse and Bremen, the one thing can be said: the SPD was the winner in both.

The Social Democrats replaced the CDU as the strongest parliamentary group in Hesse in an unexpectedly clear manner.

Despite the shipyard crisis in Bremen, they even managed to extend their absolute majority here.

The reasons for this surprising result must be sought in Bonn.

More probably than not it was a reaction to the policy of change, the so-called *Wende*.

This at least can be inferred from the results for the CDU. Although it improved its position slightly in Bremen, the loss of six per cent compared to its previous performance in Hesse is a catastrophe.

The CDU's leading candidate in Hesse, Walter Wallmann, is likely to be made the scapegoat.

He told supporters of his own party to "loan" their votes to the FDP to help them get back into the Hesse assembly.

This is exactly what they did. The FDP's eight per cent vote was a sensation.

And yet it says nothing about the party's overall stability, as underlined by their failure to get back into the Bremen assembly.

The decision to support the SPD may have been partly to blame. Yet this would indicate that the party is not supported for its own sake.

The Greens, on the other hand, proved themselves to be a stable political group.

Although they lost votes in Hesse, where the "blood-throwing" incident by the Greens' member of parliament, Frank Schwalba-Hoth, caused quite a stir, they didn't find it too difficult to get re-elected to parliament.

In fact, they managed this in Bremen despite the fact that there were three different "Green" groups.

The implications of the election outcome are clear in Bremen. The SPD can carry on where it left off.

Despite the return of the FDP in Hesse the SPD there can continue to govern there under "Hessian conditions".

The CDU and the FDP are not strong enough to oust the SPD.

Yet the SPD cannot rule on its own.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 September 1983)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

The two sides to Andropov's letter

The official answer by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to a letter by 57 Social Democrat members of the Bundestag confirms the Soviet willingness to at least try for a partial result at the Geneva talks.

It also reveals the Soviet Union's ability to soften up the western front, drive various wedges into the defence alliance and use propagandist tricks to improve its own position at the Geneva INF negotiations.

The INF talks (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) cover nuclear systems with a range of between 150 and 5,500 kilometres.

Closer inspection reveals that there is nothing new about Andropov's proposals. In no one single point do they go beyond the position voiced by the Soviet leader in August.

Despite its readiness to reduce the number of the SS20 missiles pointed at Western Europe to 162 systems, that is to the level of French and British systems, the Soviet Union is sticking to its own missile monopoly.

The drawbacks to the Soviet offer soon become clear:

1. The demand by the Soviet Union for the full inclusion of British and French systems obviously aims at a nuclear uncoupling of Europe from the USA.

Such an isolation of Western Europe is incompatible with the security interests of the European non-nuclear states, among them the Federal Republic of Germany.

2. Since the French and British systems are partly sea-launched, they belong — as do the Soviet and American submarine-based missiles — to the category of intercontinental-strategic systems.

These systems are not the subject of negotiations at the INF talks.

The willingness of the USA to accept limited changes to its line of negotiation in Geneva is probably a move in the direction of linking the INF talks and new agreements on intercontinental-strategic systems. This would definitely make it easier to reach agreement in Geneva.

Ronald Reagan should to show his hand in Geneva as soon as possible. Otherwise, Andropov will be able to play out his propagandist advantage in Geneva at the expense of western security.

The old hat contained in Andropov's answer to the questions posed by the 57 SPD members has been presented in a new box. It is no coincidence that his reply comes at this time.

Andropov hopes to back those in the SPD who are moving further and further away from the Nato double-decision, as demonstrated again by the executive committee of the Bavarian SPD.

Such SPD members ignore the claim made by former SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt less than a year ago that the Nato double-decision is indispensable to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bodo Schulte

(Nordwest Zeitung, 21 September 1983)

A concession to Russians

President Reagan's latest instructions to his chief negotiator at the Geneva talks, Paul Nitze, involves substantial concessions to Moscow.

The USA is no longer insisting on a global balance in the field of intermediate-range nuclear weapons but only asks for the same number of American and Russian warheads in Europe.

This move is a sign that the Geneva negotiations have now really entered their decisive phase.

It's now up to Andropov to respond to the American initiative in a plausible way to avoid giving an impression of inflexibility.

A look back at developments so far shows just how far negotiations have developed.

The USA's initial line was based on the ideal yet unrealistic (unrealisable) zero option involving the destruction of all medium-range missiles.

They then stepped down to an interim solution in which there was to be a stage-by-stage reduction of medium-range missiles at a global level on the way to the zero solution.

Nitze has now been authorised to negotiate a balance which is limited to Europe alone.

The Soviets began by demanding a renunciation of any Nato rearmament whatsoever without offering any reductions on their part.

They are now willing to back down to an SS20 missile level in European Russia equal to the combined level of British and French nuclear weapons, providing Nato does not deploy its Pershing 2 and Cruise Missiles.

Reagan's latest proposal was only possible after intensive consultation with the Japanese government, since

Continued on page 4

Washington and Moscow

Continued from page 1

involved not to lose sights of the postulate of cooperation.

The decision to set up a "Conference on Confidence-Building and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe" next January in Stockholm also laid down a new track for negotiations.

Such a conference could prove most important if the disarmament dialogue between the superpowers begins to flag.

Contacts in the field of German-German relations have also been intensified.

The billion-mark loan to East Germany, meetings on environmental protection, talks on a cultural and postal agreement, and many meetings between prominent West German politicians and the East Berlin leader, Erich Honecker, suggest that Bonn and East Berlin are trying to strengthen the German ties so that they can take the strain of the rearmament storms expected in December.

A new ice age would thwart all these efforts. The adverse effects of escalation following the Jumbo tragedy are already visible.

The voices of those in the United States who wish to prevent a summit meeting with Andropov are becoming louder.

Congress has just passed an unprecedented 187-billion-dollar defence budget, which includes all those arms projects feared most by the Soviet Union. To them it looks as if America is out to obtain military supremacy.

Reagan's "realm-of-evil" rhetoric ("The Soviets are a hostile influence in Lebanon, just as they are deeply involved in everything that is happening in Central America") has got the Russians worried that the President has begun launching a major ideological offensive.

Even the idea of economic warfare has not yet been dropped; the coming Congress debate on the Export Law will show what the situation is here.

The change of climate in international politics is bound to effect talks in Geneva.

The Start conference can almost be classified a non-starter. The talks on medium-range missiles, which resumed last week, show the Soviets far behind the accommodating position Andropov has suggested beforehand. Whereas he referred to the possible scrapping of missiles or warheads, his negotiators only spoke of destroying the launchers, leaving the arsenal of weapons itself intact.

Andropov had suggested the inclusion of all medium-range missiles which

threaten Europe up until the ... gree of latitude. His diplo... other hand, have a differe... of Europe: up until the Ur... its Eastern slopes, leaving ... untouched which could be ... base for missile attacks on ... rope.

However, if the super... themselves tied up in a kno... it will be all the more diffi... next year's Stockholm conf... the ground.

Confidence-building mea... be prevented in advance by ... signed to reduce mutual conf...

But what about the inne... rapprochement? It may help ... lationship against the inevita... of rearmament and counter-m... later this year. Yet experts ... that any moves between Bonn ... Berlin are limited by superpow...

There are still some people ... ny, politicians as well as lead... who indulge in the conseno... that the Soviet Union is ... the "offensive to conquer the ... all means" *(Frankfurter A... Zeitung für Deutschland)*.

They don't just condemn the ... for the Jumbo shooting. They ... lice aforethought, although i... clearer that military stubborn... piness and incompetence ... blame.

Seeing as they regard the ... Union as the stronghold of al... sensitive to anything but bru... they fail to realise that our co... can exert a considerable influ... the perception, judgement and ... and reflection of the Soviet lea...

This being the case, howev... hostilities provoke precisely th... reaction: the disintegration of ... the interruption of promising ... programmes, the lack of mutual ... tanding at the various confere... danger of clashes in the world's ... spots increases.

As La Rochefoucauld ... things need not take a tu... worse. However, the situation i...

As Harvard professor Stan... mann put it: "The Jumbo trag... derlines the urgency of shifting ... verse gear in the arms race and ... political relationship between E... West.

"If we don't, the deterrent ... which we customarily rely will ... a vicious circle, in which any co... ve move looks like appeasem... any demonstration of strength ... vocation."

Peace does not come abou... own: permanent and constru... forts are needed. Indignation ... not enough.

Theo S...

(Die Zeit, 23 Sep...)

The first meeting between the Mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Weizsäcker, and the East Berlin party chief, Erich Honecker, suggests that a new level of German-German talks has arrived. Further talks are planned.

German talks in Berlin raise hopes

The basis for these contacts is that both sides agree not to use the meetings as an instrument for changing Berlin's status.

If the East German side were to do so, said von Weizsäcker, the meeting would have been the first and the last.

"This is not my intention, and it is hardly like to be that of the Herr Honecker."

Apart from agreeing that officials on both sides should get together to prepare for Berlin's 750th anniversary celebrations in 1987, the meeting had no concrete result.

The suggestion by von Weizsäcker that a loosening up on the issue of mandatory money exchanging for tourists to the East, cannot be regarded as a result of this meeting.

It is the fruit of many months' groundwork by the Federal government in Bonn, including the granting of a billion-mark loan to the GDR.

This meeting must be seen as part of overall efforts to improve the relations between the two German countries.

Bonn is hoping for humanitarian improvements, East Berlin for economic help.

To obtain this financial support, the pragmatic Communist Erich Honecker would seem to be willing to ignore the question of Berlin's status.

If this new level of talks proves to be productive, Richard von Weizsäcker could become a key figure in the German-German relationship.

He may find this more appealing than that of Federal President. (Von Weizsäcker has been mentioned as a possible future Bonn president)

Liselotte Mueller

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 September 1983)

The German Tribune

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THE EEC

Trade and missiles centre of alliance problems

...lations between Western Europe and the USA have entered a criti... phase that could well prove to be ...ost difficult since 1949.

...e shooting down of the Korean air... by the Russians has made it even ... unlikely that the Geneva talks on ...ediate range missiles will lead to ... in time to prevent the deploy... in Europe of the new generation ...clear missiles.

...re is every likelihood that once ...deployment has begun the peace ...ments in West Germany, the Ne...nds, Flanders and the two Scandi...n Nato members will force the So... Democratic Parties of those countries to distance themselves from the Western Alliance. And this, in turn, could affect the campaign for the American presidential election in 1984.

It is pure coincidence that the strained relations with Ameria run parallel to efforts at reforming the Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) as part of the general overhaul of the EEC that was decided at the Stuttgart Summit.

Bonn and London have for some time been urging measures to cut down on farm surpluses for financial reasons.

But this would directly or indirectly result in curbs on the importation of US animal feed.

France, some other Community nations and the EEC Commission argue that Europe's farmers can only be asked to make scacrifices if the EEC stops being the world's largest importer of farm products. The USA is its biggest supplier (annual volume:$10bn).

Bonn has always considered that the EEC, along with the USA and Japan, must champion free trade and has therefore rejected any import restrictions.

Bonn argues that maintaining free trade is not only in the interest of the West German export business but that Germany must also show consideration for its and West Berlin's protective power: the USA.

But this attitude means that Bonn is thwarting its own efforts to put EEC finances on an even keel, as it did some months ago with its drive to rid the internal Community market of trade barriers.

In the latter case, Paris has made it a precondition for its going along that the EEC introduce more protective measures against imports from outside along the lines of the US Trade Act.

Bonn is wrong in its premise that the USA and Japan support free world trade.

Though every US president has for decades paid lip service to free trade, American lawmakers have always been protectionist, as is shown by the Trade Act.

It was not until last year that Japan yielded to massive US and EEC pressure and opened its market slightly.

Had it not been for the steadfast resistance Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff put up in Brussels against EEC threats directed at Japan, Tokyo is likely to have given in much earlier. Paris and other "protectionist" EEC members were proved right in the end.

America's importance as a buyer of German goods has been overestimated in this country. Two-thirds of our exports go to the West European free trade zone accounted for by the EEC and EFTA plus the EEC membership candidates Spain and Portugal.

Only 6.2 per cent goes to the USA, with the rest being accounted for by the Third World and the East Bloc.

The principle of free trade plays no role in the latter two groups.

The further development of the internal Community market and progress inthe consolidation of the EEC are the best instruments with which to secure long-term markets for this country's industry.

This will not lead to a trade war between the EEC and the USA nor will it endanger the security of the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin.

Almost all European governments, including France, are interested in the United States' military presence in Europe, as evidenced by the Nato decision

Continued on page 4

Farm spending causes a cash crisis

...he EEC is in danger of running out ...of money. Good harvests and sink... prices on world markets are likely to ... this year's farm spending 30 per ... higher than last year.

...he 1983 EEC budget provides for ...pulsory farm spending of 14.05bn ... But Brussels has already paid ...bn ecu in monthly advances, leav... about 2bn ecu until the end of the ...

... other words: Brussels will be ... by the end of October unless it ...ves quickly more CAP money.

... its late July session, the Council of ...isters took this into account and ...sionally adopted a supplementary ...get to raise the amount of money ...lable to the farm sector by 1.761bn ...

...e motion has been put before the ...opean Parliament which is unlikely ...debate it before next month, when ... 1984 draft budget comes up for de...

...n official Europarliament statement ... that the budgetary committee has ...yet had time to study the motion in ...

...e fact is that the Euro-MPs want to ... their muscles once more and de...strate to both Commission and ...ncil that they do have a good say ...n it comes to budget matters.

...eliable sources in Strasbourg say ... this attitude is intended to increase ... pressure on the Commission to in...uce farm policy reforms that would ...costs.

...rasbourg might be right in arguing ... the Commission will cut back on ...ding that is absolutely necessary.

...t these cutbacks in "optional ...ding" will not be enough to avoid ...looming insolvency.

... is therefore important that the sup...entary budget be passed as soon as ...sible.

...t the Europarliament sees this dif...ntly. It considers the two-day deba... on a draft proposal for a European ...on — a utopian plan — more im...tant.

...here is the Europarliament's sense ...reality?

Reinhold Gemperle

(Handelsblatt, 14 September 1983)

Export talks in Tokyo

Trade negotiations between the EEC and Japan in Tokyo clearly show Brussels's deep-rooted belief that it can steer economic developments through political talks.

But the Brussels Eurocrats overlook the fact that Japan's huge surplus in its trade with the EEC ($5bn in the first half of 1983) is due to the quality of Japanese goods and not to politics.

Conversely, the fact that many West European manufacturers have been unable to gain a foothold in Japan is not primarily due to trade barriers but to the fact that they underestimated the significance of the Japanese market and failed to make a bid for customers there. Those who did try to get into that market needed no trade negotiations.

It is quite true that the EEC must urge Japan not to aggravate the existing problems by selling below cost on the European market.

But there is no getting away from the fact that Europe's industry has missed the boat with some products, among them video recorders, which is one topic of the Tokyo talks.

The talks will however be useful. They could improve Japan's understanding of Europe's problems.

But it would be wrong to go any further by, for instance, demanding a further Japanese self-restriction.

Trade barriers ultimately hurt the consumer and cost jobs. What matters therefore is to discuss what can be done to prevent the yen from favouring Japanese exports to the extent it has done up to now.

The yen is undervalued against such Western currencies as the deutschemark and an adjustment is long overdue.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 September 1983)

European Union guidelines adopted

The European Parliament in Strasbourg has adopted guidelines for a draft treaty on a European Union with 201 votes to 37 with 72 abstentions.

The final draft is to be worked out by the Europarliament's Institutional committee by next spring and passed before the direct elections to the European Parliament next June. The draft will then go to the national parliaments for ratifications.

All Danish Euro-MPs and many of their French from various parties voted against the draft which is based on a report by the former Italian EEC Commissioner, Altiero Spinelli.

The entire parliamentary group of European Democrats and many British Labour Euro-MPs abstained.

Christian Democrats and the Liberals announced even before the voting that they would vote in favour. So did most Socialists.

But Katharina Focke voiced reservations on behalf of Germany's Social Democrats. She described the draft as contradictory. The many amendment motions were likely to have aggravated this still further.

The Social Democrats nevertheless voted for the draft, hoping that certain changes will be made in committee work.

Before voting, the Euro-MPs had to decide on 186 amendment motions, though the original committee proposals remained unchanged in essence.

Particularly the Socialists were unsuccessful with their motions.

After the voting, Berlin Euro-MP Rudolf Luster presented a complete draft for a European federation on behalf of the Christian Democratic group.

The European Union would realise the political unification of the EEC member states as provided for in the 1957 Treaties of Rome.

The guidelines contain the first proposals for a Europepn constitution under which future Euro-MPs would enjoy legislative powers enabling them to pass laws (together with a still to be created Union Council that would assume the role of a upper house). These laws would become effective without prior ratification by national parliaments.

The EEC Commission would act as the executive branch, with the right to table bills in the Europarliament.

The Council of Ministers would retain its present function but its legislative authority would be restricted to matters that do not fall under Europarliament jurisdiction.

The guidelines therefore differentiate between common actions of the Union, where the authority would rest with the Europarliament and the Union Council, and Cooperation between EEC countries, where the jurisdictions would remain virtually unchanged.

All areas relevant to a common policy have been departmentalised in the new guidelines.

In the corridors, some politicians describe the document that provides for a common European citizenship for all EEC nationals as visionary and utopian.

Greece's President Konstantin Karamanlis spoke in favour of revitalising efforts at European unity.

In his address, which was frequently interrupted by applause, Karamanlis welcomed the idea of European Union and suggested a special summit meeting of the Ten along the lines of the 1955 Messina Conference which preceded the founding of the European Communities.

He said that five years could enough to work out the tasks, authorities and functions of a European Union.

While saying that a politically united Europe was the only way in which to solve current economic and social problems, he sharply criticised the "conflicting and ineffectual Community institutions."

He deplored the fact that the Europarliament's authority was limited and that it was isolated from the national parliaments.

He said that the reason for the weakness of the Community was due to national prejudices and egotisms that hampered the Community's development and could prove important obstacles on the way to a European Union.

Rainer Klose

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 September 1983)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Government assesses the first 12 months

A year has passed since the ruling Bonn coalition of the CDU and the FDP came to power following the collapse of the FDP alliance with the SPD.

The centre-right coalition regards its first 12 months with satisfaction. But there is concern about what lies ahead.

At the top, of course, only satisfaction is expressed. Most of it is from the Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, the CDU chairman.

There is political method in his optimism. He has said: "All problems can be solved as long as we have conviction. As politicians we must not run around with long faces. We must exude confidence."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) keeps stressing that all is well. So how justified are they?

The coalition had to face an acid test right at the beginning. Only five months after coming to office, it went to the country in a general election.

This went off amazingly well, and even the FDP managed to stabilise itself despite a minority that opposed the change of partners.

The coalition partners were quick to agree on a joint programme and the new alliance was able to function smoothly. The 1983 budget was passed easily and the 1984 one was drafted with equal ease.

And since nothing succeeds like success, Helmut Kohl became his party's undisputed leader from one day to the next. Possible pretenders to the throne stepped down.

Gerhard Stoltenberg became number two, primarily because of his position as Finance Minister.

Baden-Württemberg's Lothar Späth and Lower Saxony's Ernst Albrecht have assumed the roles of ideologues.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, Kurt Biedenkopf gave way to the Kohl favourite Bernhard Worms.

Berlin's mayor Richard von Weizsäcker, is talked of as a possible successor to President Karl Carstens.

Opinion polls show that the image of the chancellor and his coalition is also sound. Most people seem prepared accept the about-turn that matters, the about-turn in mentality: less thinking in terms of entitlement and help from the state, more performance and personal responsibility.

The sacrifices imposed by the 1983 budget have largely been digested, and the budget for 1984 is also meeting with understanding.

The government course aimed at reducing deficits, promoting business and cutting away social security deadwood is likely to continue finding the necessary support on two conditions: that it continues firmly and justly and that the economic indicators continue to point upwards.

Foreign and security policies must also remain on course if this optimism is to be justified.

The coalition has succeeded in improving relations with Washington without worsening relations with Moscow. So it has thus avoided endangering German-German ties.

But the final round of the Geneva missile talks and the likely implementation of part two of the two-track Nato decision — the deployment of new missiles will be the moment of truth for the government.

There are also some other question marks. Relations among the coalition partners is not as harmonious as is claimed.

The coalition's first summer had its disputes, though not as serious as the previous coalition had.

Kohl and Genscher speak of "cockfights," meaning primarily the controversy between CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss and Bonn's Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff (FDP).

What matters is that the CSU grassroots in Bavaria back the CDU chancellor and that even Lambsdorff's quarrelling stops short of involving Helmut Kohl.

The wide range of view[s] ... party poses an even greate[r] ... Kohl's prestige.

Now that the CDU is in ... there is a possibility that ... right wings will pull in opp[osite direc]tions.

Though Labour and Soci[al Affairs] Minister Norbert Blüm (CDU) ... naged to make his party's Soc[ial] Committees toe the govern[ment line] ... the sacrifices expected of th[em] ... prove intolerable if the party's ... ness wing joins forces with the ... bid to use the government's ... course for its own ends.

The Chancellor has personal[ly shoul]dered the task of solving the ... along with the shortage of ... ship openings and the coal and ... sis.

There are times when it se[ems] the successful Chancellor wa[nts to bur]den himself with all of the ... blems.

He differs from Konrad A[denauer] ... his ideal, whose recipe for ... not so much optimism as ... the seriousness of the situ[ation] ... constantly exhorting the ... "work, work, work!"

Even the outwardly optimis[tic Chan]cellor of the new generation, ... Kohl, realises that the prob[lems] ... ahead cannot be solved thro[ugh] ... suggestion and telling ... doing better every day."

Heinz ...

(Der Tagesspiegel, 16 Sep[tember 1983])

A concession

Continued from page 2

Japan feels threatened by the SS20s in the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

To save face, President Reagan has told his Nitze not just to suggest to the Soviet Union that it freeze its existing level of medium-range missiles on the other side of the Urals as a precondition for an agreement.

A new agreement should also state that the USA has a right to establish a balance in Asia but would not make use of this right.

Would not a similar formula be possible allowing the Soviets to save their face over the British and French arsenals?

It is Nitze's task to sound out this possibility during the coming weeks.

His walk in the woods in Geneva showed that he is able to develop imaginative solutions.

Emil Bölte

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 September 1983)

The alliance

Continued from page 3

to deploy the new generation of US missiles.

Only Sweden and Austria have shown some doubts lately.

Once Bonn no longer acts as the guardian of US interests in the EEC, Paris and the other member states will need no prodding to take the effects Community reforms could have on security into account.

And once the deployment of the missiles has begun Washington will no longer be able to use the withdrawal of its troops as a threat to retaliate against the Community's decisions on trade policy.

A less dogmatic attitude on Bonn's part could facilitate the European unification process.

Erich Hauser

(General-Anzeiger, 15 September 1983)

FDP tries to find the liberal spirit

FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher says his party is back on its feet.

It was a statement aimed at making his badly disarrayed party forget the wounds it sustained when it switched its Bonn alliance from the SPD to the CDU/CSU.

The FDP has in fact gathered some plus points in its new coalition with the conservatives.

It was Foreign Minister Genscher himelf who ensured the continuity of Bonn's foreign policy. It is bound to have taken a different course if the CDU/CSU had governed alone.

And then there is Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff who has warded off attempts from certain quarters of the CDU to depart from the strict course of putting the budget on an even keel by reducing some of the social benefits, among other things.

In doing so, he stuck to the letter of his sensational paper of last autumn.

Another plus point if that the pundits who said that the FDP would be commiting political suicide if it changed partners were proved wrong. The party did not split; all that happened was that a few chips broke off the old block.

But Genscher's analysis does not cover all the political realities.

Two years ago, he said to his party in a memorandum that the Federal Republic of Germany was once more at the crossroads and that the FDP would play the decisive role in finding answers to questions as crucial as those that confronted the nation in the post-war reconstruction years, though under different circumstances.

It was Genscher who brought about the change of government in Bonn. But the decision on the future course now no longer "largely rests with the FDP," as he put it at the time. The Liberals will have to come to terms with the fact that it is the conservatives who call the tune.

The survival of the FDP, which Genscher considered to be threatened while it was allied with a progressively fraying SPD, is still far from certain.

Its structure has in the past two years changed so much that former general secretary Günter Verheugen spoke of "the collapse of one of the traditional pillars of our system."

The fact is that the FDP has been thrown out of most State assemblies.

The federalist structure of the party, which was one of its strong points right into the 1960s because of the nature of its programme has largely fallen away.

Many of the States no longer need the Liberals to form a government. This is one reason why the elections in Hesse and Bremen this month were so nerve-wracking for them.

What is at stake for the FDP is no longer the possibility of a political defeat but the very raison d'etre of organised liberalism in West Germany's political landscape.

It is faced with a dilemma. It is still in the limelight nationally (though attention is focussed on only a few personalisities like Genscher, Lambsdorff, Mischnick and perhaps Irmgard Adam-Schwätzer) but is otherwise disappearing.

It is questionable whether a party that depends on a small spearhead group without legions in the states can survive in the long run. This is particulary so in view of the federal structure of Germany.

This means that there is a growing risk that the FDP will come to be regarded as a party needed only to get the majority necessary to form a government.

Like in the story of the emperor's new clothes, the FDP finds itself naked.

It is not often that "the pa[rty] ... tions of a party follow fro[m its pro]gramme," as Verheugen once ... ed. He learned the hard way th[at it is] not quite so.

If the Liberals become rigid ... pable of coming up with new ... will be ringing their own death ...

What they now need is a clea[r] ... And this cannot be achieved by ... val of the "Freiburg Theses."

It was no coincidence that ... ideologue Ralf Dahrendorf ... spoke of the end of the "social[-democ]ratic century." Its old watchwo[rds] ... "growth", "equality", "work", ... son", "state" and "internatio[nal] ... now meet with changed conditi[ons].

The "social" liberalism as ... by Karl-Hermann Flach and ... Maihofer, the spiritual father[s of the] Freiburg Theses, has become ... in today's socio-economic condi[tions].

Then the Liberals stood for ... defined political positions on ... portant issues as industrial co-[determi]nation, capital formation by ... and the environment — and th[is made] them attractive to the voters.

The FDP was seen as that "p[ositi]ve unrest in the intellectual and ... cal debate of our day and ... Dahrendorf regards as the essen[ce of li]beralism.

The change in Germany's ... landscape as shown by the succe[ss of] the Greens, is also due to a lack of ... in the FDP.

Does the party leadership re[ally be]lieve that concentrating sole[ly on] Lambsdorff's economic liberal[ism] ... which in any event the conse[rvatives] also stand for — is enough to so[lve the] complicated problems of the 1980s?

Does the FDP not need an ... kable identification tune and a ... liberalism in constitutional terms ... to be heard in the political ... And is that not particularly so in a ... lition with the conservatives?

Heinz Ver...

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 Septem[ber 1983])

LABOUR

Both sides see advantages in shorter working hours

Wirtschafts Woche

[Ther]e is no shortage of models for more flexible working hours. The [aim] is to enable the worker to arrange [his d]ay to suit himself and industry to [make] the most efficient use of its plant [and] equipment.

[Th]e drive towards change has been triggered by the trade unions' de[man]d for a departure from the rigid 40-[hou]r work week. But because it is such [a ne]w idea nobody quite knows how to [make th]e changes.

Theoretically, there are many possi[ble] approaches, but we don't know if [they']ll work when it comes to the [crun]ch," says Martin Posth, head of [per]sonnel at Audi NSU Auto Union.

[T]he advantages of more flexible [wor]king hours are obvious. If the indi[vid]ual's working time could be arrang[ed] at will, capital-intensive plant and [equ]ipment could be used more effi[cien]tly and longer.

This applies particularly to compa[nie]s with a fluctuating demand for their [pro]duct. Working hours could be shor[ten]ed or lengthened, depending on de[man]d.

Industry's prime objective is to im[pro]ve the productivity of its capital in[vest]ment. Even if working hours were [shor]tened across-the-board, production [fac]ilities could be maintained or inde[ed] improved by a more flexible ap[proa]ch.

[Po]sth: "We must be in a position to [mee]t all working hours wishes of the ... There are no limits to variations."

[Th]ere are some of the possibilities: the [wor]k week could remain the same but [the] hours actually worked would be to[tall]y re-arranged. The staff member [coul]d choose to work eight hours one [day], ten the next and then six, etc. He [coul]d also work from Tuesday until Sa[tur]day or put in only six or four hours a ... with a cut in pay.

[M]any companies are experimenting [with] new approaches but most are moti[vate]d by humanisation of work and ... reduction considerations.

[Si]emens AG, for instance, has a sche[me] whereby older staff members are [grad]ually eased into retirement. Rank [Xer]ox GmbH gives its staff several [mon]ths leave on full pay if they want to [do s]ocial or community work.

[T]he Munich textiles firm, Beck, has [th]e closest to the new flexible ap[proa]ch. Every staff member can deter[mine] his or her own working hours de[pen]ding on the income needed. The aim [is to] make personnel planning coincide [with] the changing number of customers.

[F]lexible systems make it easier to ... the use of personnel, especially in ... where this is variable.

[B]ut they also call for cooperative [pla]nning of the short-term deployment [of p]ersonnel. This can call for complex [deci]sion making and coordination pro[cess]es.

Only a few adventurous minds are [cap]able of applying the Beck model to [in]dustrial assembly line production [wh]ere such an approach could be parti[cul]arly attractive due to high capital in[ten]siveness.

Many companies, among them Audi, BMW, Siemens and Volkswagen, are tinkering with flexible concepts. But Martin Posth says management is still rather rigid in its views either out of ignorance or prejudice.

Professor Eduard Gaugler of Mannheim University recently told a congress in Düsseldorf that a more flexible approach would be a "pioneering task in terms of more efficient management."

The difficulty of introducing even the most primitive form of flexibility in this field, part-time work, was experienced by Posth at his own company.

The offer made to all 4,400 office workers at the Audi works in Ingolstadt and Neckarsulm to reduce working hours to six, four-and-a-half or four hours a day has been accepted by only 22 since February.

Posth had cautiously assumed that 100 would accept, saying that he would have hoped for 200 acceptances if things had gone well.

He sees the reason for the failure not so much in the staff's unwillingness to go along but in the lack of support for the idea from the department heads.

It would have been up to them to assess the feasibility of part-time work and to brief the staff.

Many were not prepared to give enough time to the task. Others feared a loss in status.

Posth: "If I use my secretary for six instead of eight hours, people will say 'That fellow hasn't got enough to do'."

Even so, Audi intends to continue with its efforts to reduce costs and safeguard jobs through more part-time work.

Companies that tackled the problem some time ago have had more positive experiences. Thus, for instance, five per cent of the 165,000 staff members of Siemens now work part-time. The company's target is ten per cent.

Part-time work pays off for the employers even if it does not cut the payroll in terms of numbers.

Though part-time work raises personnel costs (BMW, where five per cent of the staff works part-time, has had a three per cent rise), this is more than offset by "improved performance and less absenteeism," says BMW's Gerhard Bihl.

For the workers, this means a cut in pay and future social security pension benefits. But it remains an attractive proposition to those with two earners in the family.

Due to the income tax progression their net income drops far less than the gross income. In net terms, the hourly pay is much higher than for somebody working full-time.

For people who have worked for many years, the drop in pension benefits is minimal if they switch to part-time work.

Experts are disagreed on the number of people who would be prepared — and in a position — to accept the drop in earnings that goes with part-time work.

Polls show that many people would accept part-time work, not so many actually take the chance when it comes.

This was the experience of Ravensburg-based Rafi GmbH & Co, which is taking part in an experiment by the Baden-Württemberg Social Affairs Ministry and the Fraunhof Institute for the Testing of Flexible Work Time Models.

At Rafi GmbH, the staff can choose either a four-day work week or a work day, two hours shorter.

So far, only 27 of the 900 staff members have accepted. "Not exactly a huge success," concedes manager Josef Pfeffer. But the firm continues to stick to its target of 100.

Convinced that the potential has not yet been exhausted, Audi's Posth intends to continue the campaign.

But seeing how difficult it is to introduce part-time work, he can well imagine the difficulties in introducing more complicated schemes. "It's like a brick wall," he says.

The still unsolved organisational problems will provide ammunition for those who have been saying "It won't work" from the very beginning.

According to Professor Gaugler, flexibility drives are hampered by legislators, labour courts and the parties to collective bargaining.

They could do a great deal towards flexible working times if they restricted themselves to providing framework regulations, leaving the rest to the individual company.

Part-time jobs
Percentage of workforce employed part time

Women	Country	Men
46	Sweden	7
43	Denmark	2
38	Britain	1
24	Fed Rep Germ	1
23	Netherlands	2
22	USA	7
19	Japan	5
15	France	2
6	Italy	1

Source: OECD

Audi is now preparing a thorough analysis of what can be done. The necessity of re-thinking on the entire production process has now become obvious.

Longer operating times make more sense in certain bottleneck areas like die cutting, than with the actual assembly operation.

Posth: "You cannot assemble cars in three eight-hour shifts."

To introduce flexible working hours in individual sectors, production processes that are now coupled to each other must be uncoupled.

Time is of the essence because the trade unions are making a concerted push for a 35-hour work week and there is a clash on the horizon.

To counter this, many companies are now seriously think about flexible working hours. But there is also growing resistance: since the employers associations have started praising more flexible hours as a way out of the 35-hour week, the unions have suddenly become aggressive.

Posth says it is regrettable that the discussion over flexible hours did not start before the drive for the 35-hour week.

He puts some of the blame on management: "We should have dealt with this issue years ago and quite independent of collective bargaining."

(Wirtschaftswoche, 16 September 1983)

Firms try to find more part-time jobs

Employers are taking a less rigid attitude towards shorter working hours. The metal industry has again rejected any reduction to 35 hours a week but it has also made it obvious that it is prepared to loosen up on the whole question.

Now, the chemicals industry has presented a guideline for its 1,700 companies with all possible forms of flexible working hours.

Part-time work has absolute priority here. The chairman of the employers' association of the chemical industry, Molitor, says that this would not only provide more jobs but would also give the individual worker the possibility of choosing "while helping to soften the rigid fronts in the discussion over working hours."

According to the association, part-time work is increasing in popularity. About 1.8 million people work part time.

But the association concedes that this is far from enough to meet the demand. Labour Office statistics say 250,000 part-time workers, are unemployed.

Surveys show that about half of the women now holding full-time jobs and 20 per cent of the men would be prepared to accept part-time work if it were offered.

The association's guidelines are intended to encourage business to examine its staff structure to find out where new part-time jobs can be created or full-time work changed to part-time.

The association says that both the personal needs of the workers and company needs must be taken into account.

The work day could be four, five or six hours and the work week 20, 25 or 30 hours, spread over morning, afternoon or evening. Work could be done daily or on particular days of the week or it could even be on certain weeks of the month.

Molitor concedes that providing new part-time jobs would mean more personnel costs due to the new people having to be trained, more equipment and higher social security contributions.

More staff could also add to operating costs by reaching the number where special facilities are required by law, the need to employ a company doctor and numerous other reasons.

But all these additional costs, he said, would be offset by more work efficiency.

Indirect barriers to part-time work due to less social security in terms of unemployment benefits would have to be removed by the lawmakers who weould have to make part-time workers equal to their full-time opposite numbers in that respect.

In the medium term, Molitor says, he expects more than 50,000 part-time jobs in the chemical industry.

But "an across-the-board shortening of the work week would increase labour costs and could ultimately lead to even more unemployment."

Klaus Heinemann

(Rheinische Post, 15 September 1983)

■ FINANCE

USA improvement pulls world trade along

World trade reached a low point at the beginning of this year, says the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) in its latest annual report.

A slight recovery in the first half of this year was primarily because America was doing better economically. Gatt also says that the period from 1980 through 1982 was the worst of the past 35 years. Both world production and international trade dropped by an average of two per cent in 1982.

Since the upturn was when world trade had reached its nadir, trade would have to grow by two per cent in the second half of this year to reach an annual average that would at least equal last year's figures.

Gatt considers it possible that the "modest aim" of stabilising world trade at last year's low level can be achieved, but it sees no sign of a world upturn similar to after the 1975 recession.

Then the three per cent drop in the volume of trade was made up for in the following year by an 11 per cent rise.

But now the old mechanisms through which national upturns were passed on to the world economy no longer function as they used to in previous recovery phases, the report says.

The formerly dynamic export markets in the Third World do not yield much anymore because most of the commodity earnings of developing countries go into debt servicing, leaving little for imports.

And the further development of the American upturn and creeping protectionism have introduced so many elements of uncertainty that rising exports no longer go hand in hand with rising investments.

Gatt is convinced that even a sustained upturn in world trade would not rid it of the shackles of protectionism, capital shortage and foreign debt.

It recommends that the time has come to use the cyclical recovery phase to revert to a more open foreign trade arrangement and to adjust national industrial structures to changed market conditions.

In the wake of trade barriers that were erected world-wide and long before the 1974 rise in unemployment, there emerged an international price structure that no longer has a signal effect on supply and demand, says Gatt.

The continued high interest rates indicate that the international liquidity is insufficient to pay for innovation.

Especially in such traditional savers countries as Japan, France and the Federal Republic, savings had dropped markedly in favour of consumption.

To make matters worse, the money surpluses of the Opec countries are not only declining. Some Opec countries are now in fact borrowers.

The inflation of the 1970s, with its mostly negative interest on capital, has creatd huge unused production capacities in the industrial nations — capacities that have become unprofitable because of drastic increase in interest.

Industry was too quick to replace work by capital, particularly the textile industry, which is protected by restrictions for imports from developing countries.

These goods could have been produced much more cheaply in the Third World, which would have reduced the developing countries' debt burden and provided the industrial nations with more money for investments.

Instead, the international trade and finance system has been strained by the fact that about 40 per cent of the exports of the borrower countries is hampered by trade restrictions imposed by the lending countries.

Gatt says production in 1982 fell 3.5 per cent in Western industrialised nations and rose slightly more than 2 per cent in the East Bloc.

The shares in world trade of the various groups of countries have barely changed, except for the Opec nations, whose share dropped from 14 to 12 per cent, the report says.

The Opec trade surplus dropped by US$50bn to about US$70bn. This is only 40 per cent of the 1980 figure.

While 1982 saw a stocking up of inventories in Europe, American inventories dropped markedly in the first half of 1983.

Frank A. Linden

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 9 September 1983)

Who trades how much with whom

1982 figures in billions of dollars

Industrialised nations: to developing nations 295; Trade among each other 823; to East Bloc 54

Developing nations: to indust. nations 324; Trade with each other 139; to East Bloc 18

East Bloc, China: to developing nations 34; trade with each other 95; to indust. nations 60

Warning against barter deals

About a third of world trade is barter, says Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the president of the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He told a conference of European Chambers of Commerce in Luxembourg that trade must not be allowed to degenerate into barter.

Barter deals were only one facet of the wide range of protectionist measures such as self-restriction agreements, subsidies and non-tariff trade obstacles.

Such classical obstacles as tariffs and quotas had once more come into general use.

It was wrong to believe that the European Community could maintain free trade within its confines only if it intensified measures to ward off imports from non-member nations.

Instead, he called for a liberal trade policy as an indispensable precondition for a revitalisation of Europe's economy.

The exclusion of developing countries from international trade will be inevitable if the USA, the EEC and Japan attempt to solve their problems among each other by admitting only those imports from the Third World that suit them.

This would put an end to debt servicing he said.

Reuter

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 17 September 1983)

Recovery is accelerating, says bank

The economic upturn that started at the beginning of the year has accelerated, says the Bundesbank in its latest monthly report.

In the second quarter, the GNP (the most comprehensive indicator) rose 1.5 per cent against the previous quarter.

This has led to less idle production capacities, the report says. The upturn was primarily due to the increase in housing construction and investments in plant and equipment. Public sector spending had decreased.

Private consumption, which was a major boost to the economy when the upturn began, had diminished.

Exports had improved since about the middle of the year.

The production increase was greatest in consumer goods, especially food, alcohol and tobacco.

Chemicals spearheaded the output rise in manufactured goods. In capital goods, the office equipment industry led.

Machinery lagged behind last year's output — primarily because of the decline in exports.

Construction figures for the middle of this year considerably exceeded last year's levels.

The Bundesbank attributes growing investments (investments for plant and equipment in the first half of the year were 6.5 per cent up against the first half of 1982) to government incentives and to improved profits.

But higher earnings, it warns, should not gloss over the fact that many companies have registered no marked improvement on that score.

"Only once profits that have sagged for years are markedly and lastingly improved along with industry's liquidity will there be more growth and more employment."

The improve use of production capacities and productivity progress have resulted in lower production costs.

Across the board, per unit wage costs in the second quarter were lower than in the first quarter.

Employees' pay and the available incomes of private households in the second quarter did not quite reach the previous quarter's level.

The reduced growth in public sector spending has not harmed the economy.

Due to rising tax revenues, 1983 public sector deficits (federal, state and municipal) will be lower than those of last year (DM70bn) and will drop even further next year, the Bundesbank report says.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 September 1983)

Economy pi[...] up in Germa[...]

Germany's economic recov[...] first half of this year is be[...] anticipated. The trend will [...] says the Berlin-based DIW Ins[...]

DIW which had been scep[...] pect the average 1983 GNP to [...] per cent (adjusted for inflation) [...] 1982.

DIW has revised downw[...] unemployment forecast of thr[...] to 2.5 million for the end of this [...]

It says nothing about beyond [...] of this year, but stresses the da[...] the Bonn government could o[...] consolidation of its 1984 budget[...]

This could put an abrupt en[...] upturn and jeopardise the redu[...] budgetary deficits.

DIW also warns against an[...] in interest rates that could be [...] "a signal for a long-term rise i[...] rates." The latest increase of th[...] burd rate by the Bundesbank is [...] "a compromise between widely [...] ing views" by DIW.

Inflation is expected to drop [...] three per cent by the end of the y[...]

DIW attributes the improve[...] the economic position in the fi[...] of this year primarily to priva[...] sumption and investments in pl[...] equipment due to government i[...] ves. Though the impulses comi[...] private consumption are likely to [...] nish in the second half of the ye[...] could well be offset by more [...] ments in construction. Exports a[...] showing signs of picking up, DIW [...]

Professor Norbert Walter of th[...] Institute for World Economics s[...] clear signs of an upturn. But he [...] will be short-lived.

He told a meeting in Husum th[...] ployment was beginning to im[...] that there was less idle produc[...] pacity and that production had in[...]

But he doubted that this woul[...] lasting trend due to the deepeni[...] ses in the steel, shipbuilding and [...] mining industries.

He forecast the start of a new d[...] in mid-1984, intensifying in 198[...] 1986. This was primarily because [...] anticipated return of the Bundesb[...] a more stringent monetary policy [...] first half of 1984.

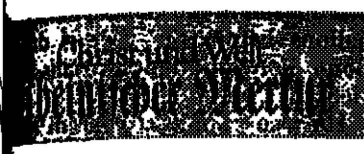
If the Bundesbank puts the brak[...] the money supply, he said, it will [...] off the favourable impulses tha[...] been coming from this quarter.

dpa/[...]

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 Septem[...])

AVIATION

Lufthansa and Swissair top of the popularity poll



[L]ufthansa und Swissair are the most popular international airlines [amo]ng businessmen, according to a sur[vey] of 1,600 firms by the British publi[catio]n, *Annual Investment File*.

[H]owever, many regular travellers [of] Lufthansa have a love-hate rela[tions]hip with the airline.

[Th]ey often must put up with stewar[des]ses about as charming as a melting [bo]ler. Many travellers prefer the more [...]eet and helpful Swissair.

[B]ut Lufthansa's reputation for relia[bili]ty keeps the passengers coming [...]. Especially business travellers, [wh]o form the bulk of all airline passen[gers].

[I]n 1982 94 per cent of Lufthansa [flig]hts were on time. However, such [(Ge]rman) puctuality has its price. It supposes first-class personnel, good [log]istics and excellent technical quali[ty], all of which are guaranteed by Luf[than]sa' training criteria and the compa[ny']s financial soundness.

[T]he continuity of performance is en[sur]ed via Lufthansa's own training faci[liti]es, such as the Seeheim Training [Ce]ntre, which provides basic and fur[the]r training for 5,000 Lufthansa em[plo]yees each year, or the school for commercial airline pilots in Bremen or in Phoenix, Arizona.

One of Lufthansa's oldest principles is to work with as many Lufthansa trained employees as possible.

This applies to an equal degree to salesmen, technicians and pilots.

Company chairman Heinz Ruhnau, who had to face considerable initial opposition to his appointment, has now gained a firm foothold. His ability and determination has met with general acceptance. He is not a Lufthansa man, but was brought in from outside.

Many airlines today are in the red and are having trouble getting out of it. The airlines affiliated to the International Air Transport Association, IATA, for example, lost a total of about $US two billion last year.

Lufthansa made a disposable profit of DM45 million and was able to pay a divided of 5 per cent. It has been able to increase its market share, especially in freight.

In 1982 Lufthansa carried 13.85 million passengers. That was 1.7 per cent of the total number of passengers carried internationally. Only British Airways had a bigger share among European carriers.

The figures for passengers carried cannot be compared to the US giants Eastern Airlines (35.2 million in 1982) Delta (33.7), United (33.1) and American Airlines (27.7) or the Japanese All Nippon (22.6). But size says nothing about profitability.

This year looks like being another successful year for Lufthansa.

Freight transport during the first half was up 17.1 per cent on last year, reaching 914.2 ton-kilometres. In purely quantitatives terms, the increase was 10.8 per cent, moving to 217,752 tons.

The revenue load factor thus improved compared to the first half of 1982 by 0.9 per cent, figuring at 60.3 per cent.

At the same time, the number of passengers rose by 1.2 per cent to 6.9 million. Gross air traffic earnings climbed to DM3.5bn (up 3.3 per cent).

Lufthansa was pretty solvent during the past few years it has been able to update its fleet at a time when the market was offering more and more efficient jet airliners, better engines, improved wing aerodynamics and lower fuel consumption.

Lufthansa replaced its whole fleet of Boeing 747's with more modern 747. It did the same with the City-Jet Boeing 737, bringing in the new and more efficient Boeing 737-230.

Lufthansa was a launching customer for the 737. It placed some of they first orders and provided technical support. So it was able to exert a decisive influence on the design, size and other specifications.

It did the same with the new Airbus, the A310. Lufthansa has ordered 25 of this modern short and medium-range model. The first six are in service.

Lufthansa has 123 aircraft. This is not only got one of the largest European fleets, but one of the most efficient.

This means its profitability prospects are good.

Lufthansa insiders call this "anticyclical fleet policy": taking advantage of economic troughs and obtaining better purchasing conditions as a bonus for buying at a time when no-one wants to or is able to buy.

Lufthansa chief Heinz Ruhnau in front of the company logo. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Lufthansa also successfully fought out the problem of introducing two-man cockpits in its Airbus A310, a system which is obviously unpopular among pilots.

Both the airline companies and the pilot associations appreciate what the implications of such a system are. Before this century is out, most jets will probably have two-man cockpits.

Heinz Ruhnau: "In view of developmes in the field of modern technology, the company expects all Lufthansa aircraft to have two-man cockpits by 1995."

Karl Morgenstern

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 16 September 1983)

How resourceful travellers beat the ban on Soviet flights

[T]here are several ways West German passengers can beat the ban on fly[ing] to the Soviet Union.

[E]ver since the Bonn government an[noun]ced its decision travel agents and [...]e company offices have been inun[dat]ed with phone-calls and inquiries on [how] to beat the ban.

[O]n average 8,500 passengers fly to [and] from the Soviet Union every two [wee]ks. At this time of the year holiday [traf]fic generally pushes the figure up

[P]eople who have business commit[men]ts in Russia have been seeking al[tern]ative routes to the Soviet Union. [I]t usually involves a loss of time be[caus]e of stopovers and transfers.

[T]he first loophole is Berlin. Anyone [wh]o doesn't mind flying in an East Bloc [air]craft will find a seat here.

[A]fter arrival in West Berlin's Tegel [air]port, a bus transfers passengers to [Wes]t Berlin's Central Bus Station and [the]n on to East Berlin's Schönefeld air[port].

[A] ticket which can be bought in West [Ge]rmany is needed to be able to conti[nue] on the flight from East Germany.

[T]he advantage of this solution is that [Aer]oflot and the East German airline [Int]erflug offer up to 12 flights a day to [Mo]scow. The price is DM788 for a re[tur]n flight compared to the DM1,966 [usu]ally taken by carriers affiliated to [I]ATA, the International Air Transport [As]sociation, for a return flight between [mo]st West German airports and Mos[co]w. The price for the transfer to West [Be]rlin is not included.

[T]he irony is that the Western compa[ni]es which have suspended their air [li]nks with the Soviet Union are responsible for bringing their passengers to the alternative airports.

The Austrian company AUA, which is one of the few West European carriers not to impose a ban, has also noticed the difference. The Austrian pilots made do with a strong protest against the Soviet shooting down of the South Korean airliner.

The Vienna-Schwechat airport can be reached from Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich in time for the 11.30 am flight to Moscow.

It would pay the Austrians to fly larger aircraft during the next few days or put on extra flights. But this requires special permission by the Soviet government.

Moscow can also be reached via Prague or via Warsaw.

Waiting for a Russian connection — somehow. (Photo: AP)

Lufthansa and the Czech carrier, CSA have one flight each day from Frankfurt, whereas Lufthansa flies to Warsaw four times, and the Polish airline LOT three times a week from Frankfurt.

The Polish company also has an additional flight to Cologne in its programme.

The same applies here: a flight to Moscow via Prague or Warsaw is cheaper than a direct flight from West Germany.

Lufthansa, which up to now carries 30 per cent of the passengers from Frankfurt and Düsseldorf to Moscow and Leningrad and back expects to lose revenue to the tune of five-and-a-half million mark.

West German airports, led by Frankfurt with its two flights daily to Moscow will be losing hundreds of thousands of marks during the two-week ban.

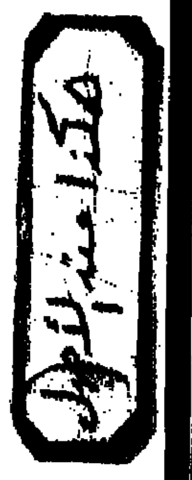
The Bonn government justified its decision to ban flights by referring to Article 21, paragraph 1 of the Air Traffic Law of January 10, 1959. This stipulates that the permission for scheduled traffic can be "refused if the traffic in question infringes upon public interests."

If Lufthansa and Aeroflot were to resume flights between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union, they would be guilty of infringing this law.

Whether they were to do so in negligence or wilfully, they would subsequently be obliged to pay a fine of DM10,000 according to Article 58, paragraph 13 of the same law.

Rudolf Metzler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 September 1983)



■ PERSPECTIVE

More imagination needed to reduce East-West mistrust

Countess Marion Dönhoff recently suggested in *Die Zeit*, the Hamburg weekly, that a non-aggression pact between the superpowers might help towards overcoming mistrust between East and West. Views were invited. This is one of them. It was written by Horst Teltschik, a senior Chancellery official who is Chancellor Helmut Kohl's closest security adviser.

Never before have there been such comprehensive and intensive negotiations between East and West on disarmament and arms control as this year.

And yet the fear of a continued arms race, the fear of a nuclear apocalypse, and mistrust between politicians in East and West seem to be growing day by day.

The shooting down of a South Korean airliner by Soviet aircraft, and the senseless death of 269 people, including women and children, is almost symbolic of the hysteria of a world power which believes that it cannot allow an allegedly unidentifiable aircraft to violate its airspace.

It does indeed look as if reason and a sense for reality are falling by the wayside more and more often. There is a growing delusion that the other side is only interested in a supremacy which would endanger one's own security, even though everyone knows that no one side can press the famous button without at the same time guaranteeing its own destruction.

Such an atmosphere is the worst possible basis for successful disarmament and arms control negotiations, for a policy of detente and cooperation between East and West.

It is therefore hardly surprising that East-West relations are being reduced more and more to merely counting the missiles without any of them actually being scrapped in the end.

These vital negotiations cannot be successful without a minimum amount of mutual trust and good will. Yet how can this be brought about?

To begin with, both sides must return to a realistic and down-to-earth assessment of the other side.

The Soviet Union is not a "realm of evil" and the United States is not preparing for a thrid world war. Both East and West are in danger of becoming captives to their own propaganda.

No matter how former President Nixon is rated, no-one can deny his successes in foreign policy. These were rooted in the American acceptance of the Soviet Union as a world power of equal importance. Negotiations were conducted accordingly.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl felt the after effects during his talks in Moscow in June this year.

The Russian bear almost appears to embody a mixture of "soul" and physical power. The demonstration of military might and the inferiority complex of a dictatorship are two sides of the same coin.

In addition, the historical experience of a nation which was once threatened by Asian hordes as well as by the Swedes, the Poles and the Turks must be considered.

The taking of Moscow by Napoleon is just as unforgotten as are the 20 million Russians who died during the Second World War.

All this has not only led to an exaggerated security-mindedness which now threatens the Soviet Union's neighbours, but also in the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to accept that military power and military presence are not the same as political stability and lasting political influence.

The experience by the USA in Vietnam was not able to stop Moscow from marching into Afghanistan.

The uninhibited armament of the Soviet Union during the seventies during a period of declared detente policies threatens to lead to precisely those results which the Soviet leadership wishes to prevent at all costs.

Japan is thinking more and more seriously about the need for its own armament. During the Williamsburg economic summit Japan supported the security-policy declaration by six western industrialised nations, all members of the Atlantic Alliance, for the first time.

If no agreement is reached to the disarmament talks in Geneva by November Nato will rearm.

Up until today the Soviet Union has not acknowledged the revolutionary ideas behind the Nato double-decision: the renunciation of rearmament by Nato providing the Soviet Union agrees to disarm.

The intention is a balance at a lower level.

The Soviet refusal means going back to the traditional policy of the arms spiral: equilibrium and parity via rearmament and thus more armament.

All this certainly doesn't make disarmament in East and West any easier.

It is time that the Soviet leaders began rethinking the costs and benefits of their policy.

The West must respect the historically evolved need for security expressed by the Soviet Union, as presented by Chancellor Kohl in his policy speech on May 4.

This does not however mean that the Soviet security moves and the efforts to achieve parity with the United States should by made at the expense of Western Europe.

The American presence and the Atlantic Alliance remain an essential part of Western Europe's security.

When perceiving these security interests, however, the West should not limit itself to military aspects.

One of the main pillars of our stability is the free democratic constitutional structure of our society, its social peace, our economic force, innovational abilities, creativity and determined desire for peace.

This should give the West greater self-confidence, self-awareness and composure. This is also an asset which we should use in relations with the Soviet Union; not in the form of ideological or economic warfare but as an offer.

In Helmut Kohl's policy speech we find the words "We Germans have numerous historical ties with the East".

Against the background of the firm foundation of friendship with the United States and our Western European neighbours we Germans must revive this richness of historical experience in political, economic, intellectual and cultural exchange with our Eastern European neighbours.



Horst Teltschik . . . 'Propaganda danger on both sides.' (Photo: Sven Simon)

There can never be enough "political and diplomatic imaginativeness" to encourage the dialogue and cooperation between East and West in all fields.

The mutual security interests are not the only problems we could solve together with our neighbours in the East.

In her article, Countess Dönhoff rightly referred to the example of environmental protection. The West German government is working on proposals for cooperation in this field.

What is needed is continuity and reliability in economic relations to the benefit of both sides. This includes a more extensive cultural exchange and scientific and technological cooperation.

The Bonn government's offer to the Soviet Union: to extend and develop all fields of relations, above all to facilitate talks on disarmament and arms control.

Chancellor Kohl's talks in Moscow were designed to reinforce mutual trust. So was the loan to East Germany.

Bonn is also doing all it can to bring about a successful conclusion to the Geneva talks.

The conclusion of the Helsinki Follow-up Conference in Madrid and the decision to set up a Conference for Disarmament in Europe in the spring of 1984 are signs in the right direction.

Bonn has put forward concrete proposals for this conference to the Alliance. It has also developed new suggestions for the Vienna talks on mutual force reduction in Europe.

I still maintain that the willingness and desire to effect arms control and disarmament have never been greater than today. Never before have there been greater efforts to achieve this goal.

However, such efforts can only be rewarded by success if the deep mistrust between East and West is removed.

To this end, Chancellor Kohl unceasingly advocates a meeting between Reagan and Andropov. This must be the next step.

With the exception of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, we are dealing with a Soviet leadership which is not personally acquainted with America and Europe or its politicians.

It cannot be ruled out that a top-level meeting before the coming election campaign in the United States may well be a prerequisite to any decisive breakthrough in disarmament talks.

Whether it will be possible to draw up a non-aggression treaty between the two alliances, as suggested by Countess Dönhoff, does not only depend on the willingness shown by the West, but above all on the prevention of any repetition of incidents such as the shooting down of the South Korean airliner.

Trust must be on a mutual basis.

Horst Teltschik

(Die Zeit, 23 September 1983)

How Gens[...] sees Gene[...] state of pl[...]

Everything is being done [...] a result in the Geneva ne[...] tiations before the year is [...] Bonn Foreign Minister Han[...] Genscher, in this interview.

He also expresses concern [...] lopments within the Social D[...] Party (SPD).

Question: Do you expect a co[...] solution at the Geneva missile [...] tions this year or — as former [...] lor Helmut Schmidt believes — [...] coming year?

Genscher: We are making ev[...] to make it possible to reach a [...] solution this year. This lies in [...] nal interest.

It is therefore all the more [...] that the Social Democrats ar[...] towards advocating backing d[...] the Nato double-decision or e[...] ping out of Nato altogether.

This weakens the West's ne[...] position in Geneva.

Q: Is a modification of the W[...] gotiating position possible wh[...] make a change in the Soviet p[...] Geneva more likely?

Genscher: Not a modification [...] But as I pointed out in the B[...] on September 16 the American [...] tor in Geneva, Paul Nitze, has [...] able flexibility to work out [...] which leaves as few missiles as [...] on both sides.

At the same time, I pointed [...] ing this debate that there are [...] consultations in the West rega[...] extension and specification [...] West's position.

Q: If there is no change in the [...] in Hesse following the co[...] parliament elections, will this [...] Federal Republic's security po[...]

Genscher: Recent developmen[...] the SPD explain why an in[...] number of SPD voters feel [...] more uncertain.

They are beginning to realise [...] tempts by the SPD to get clos[...] Greens mean that it is moving [...] from the security policy it co[...] for with the FDP.

I am convinced that the grow[...] certainty in the SPD will lead [...] firmation of the government p[...] Bonn — the CDU/CSU and th[...] — and that a CDU/FDP coa[...] Wiesbaden will be able to supp[...] level-headed security policy pu[...] the federal government.

Q: Rumours have recently emer[...] quite a few members of the CD[...] eying Chancellor Kohl's securi[...] with growing scepticism. Has th[...] tion really done all it can to ac[...] compromise in Geneva?

Genscher: The answer is definite[...] Rumours to the contrary do not [...] from the CDU but are part of [...] gends fabricated by certain Soci[...] mocrats.

They go as far as to believe that [...] man interests must be represented [...] and foremost against the Am[...] and not, which would be more [...] against Moscow.

They fail to mention that we [...] threatened by American missiles [...] Soviet missiles.

We are trying and have show[...] we are able to voice the interests of [...] vided country in the heart of Euro[...]

Karl Hugo Pr[...]

(Nordwest Zeitung, 20 Septem[ber 1983])

[R]ESEARCH

[A] cool approach to an ice-cold task

[...]rt from the blue star on its fun[...]l there is nothing very dreamy [...] the research ship *Polarstern*, [...] is off to cut its way again through [...]tarctic wastes.

[Pola]rstern is a brawny powerhouse of [...]n technology, a veritable German [s]hip which was more expensive [...]y supertanker.

[...]an cut through metre-thick pack [...]if it were slicing cake, and it has [...] mod cons of a luxury liner.

[...] geologists, meteorologists and other researchers on board it will [...]ting off for its second trip to the [...]ctic.

[...]r since the *Polarstern* returned [...] its maiden voyage to the Atlantic [...]il scientists have been gradually [...]ing what a great ship this is.

[...]e Alfred Wegener Institute for [...] Research in Bremerhaven plays a [...]r part in assessing the information [...]red during scientific expeditions [...]is kind.

[...]e ship, 118 metres by 25, and with [...]ophisticated electronic brain, can [...]gh through ice which is 1.5 metres [...] and cut up sheets of ice which are [...] metres thick by ramming them in [...]and-fro movement.

[Po]larstern is a centrepiece of the still [...]g German Antarctic research effort [...]ch has about DM300m at its disposal. [...]It cost DM200m to build the *Polarstern* (even the *Esso Deutschland* was [...]per).

[...]e Georg von Neumayer polar research station set up three years ago is [...]econd pivotal point of research ac[...]es.

[O]ne of *Polarstern's* main tasks is to [...]ide regular supplies to the manned [...]on. Another is to act as a platform [...] research on fish reserves and the [...]ed.

[Ca]sting a proud glance through the [...]etre long bridge, which is as spa[...]s as a carnival marquee, Captain [...]ar Suhrmeyer remarks:

"You won't find another one like her [any]where in the world!"

[...]ur engines with a total of 20,000 hp [...]ide the thrust the 3,900-ton ship [...]s.

[A]ll the power components are coor[...]ted by an electronic calculator. All [...]is required is the flick of a switch to [...] the ship in the desired direction.

[Th]e sonars look like pinball machi[nes] in an amusement arcade. The cap[tain] sits on his throne in the middle of [...]lectronic empire.

[Ec]ho-sounding shows on screens [whe]ther there are icebergs, krill or other [...] in the area.

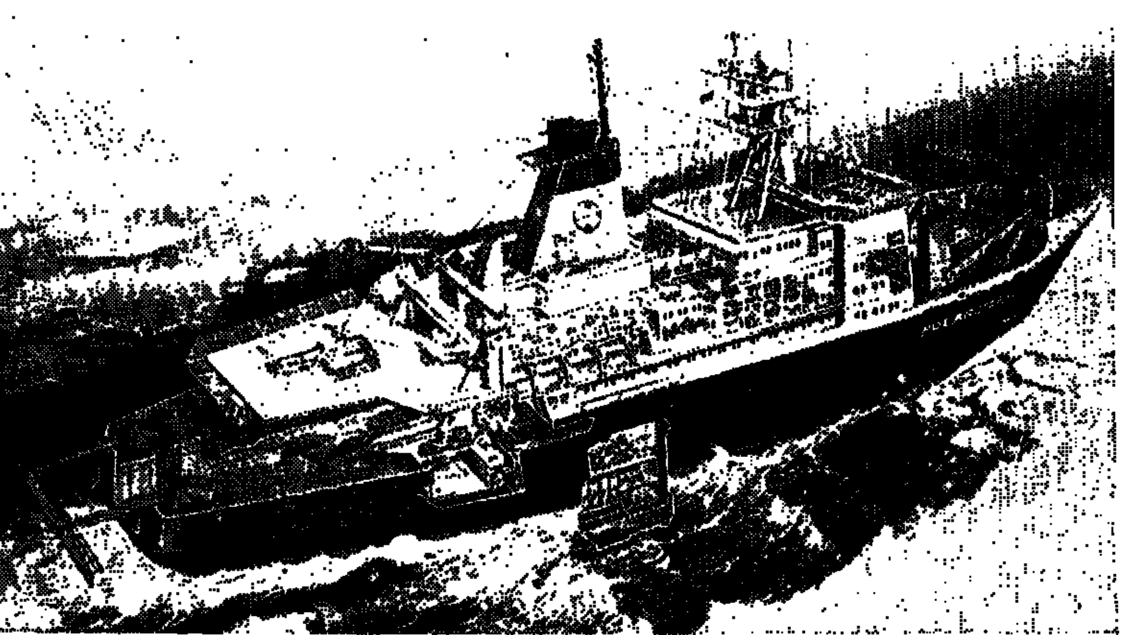
[An]other push of the button and the [...] on the side of the ship spurt a mix[ture] of air and water to loosen up the [...].

[A]nother move of the finger and 20 [...] of water start churning up between [...]rt-side and a starboard tank.

[Th]e ship can thus shake itself free [of] ice. In fact, *Polarstern* needs ice to [ma]ke it feel really good.

[Th]is is a fascinating thought even in [...] summer atmosphere of the Nobis[...]g shipyard in Rendsburg near Ham[bur]g, where the ship is being brought [up] to scratch before its second expedi[tion]. The *Polarstern* was built jointly by [...] HDW-Hamburg and the Nobiskrug [...]d.

A look at the ship's lower decks makes you feel as if you're in a university. Laboratories here, measuring rooms there. There is a wet laboratory with benches on which the pipes used for taking stone samples are cut. Huge winches on the afterdeck, steel ropes of up to 8,000 metres can be slid down into the water on slide-out beams. Under the landing strip for the helicopters there is a steel lane for trawl nets. Now and again the crew fishes for itself if they are in the mood for fish.



'Polarstern' needs ice to feel good. (Artist's impression: stern)

The pride of the *Polarstern*, however, is its bow. The round and solid-looking shape is an ambitious new development, tested in an ice tank in Hamburg's Experimental Shipbuilding Centre. This guides the ice either side, thus avoiding possible damage which might occur if the ice constantly went under the hull.

The ship's sides are made in some parts of special steel 5 centimetres thick. Bulkheads make sure that the ship cannot sink even if the exterior is damaged.

Apart from the excellent icebreaker qualities life on the *Polarstern* is comfortable. The 75 cabins, all fitted with a shower and toilet, provide space for 106 persons (the ship's crew is at present 41).

If the spray starts to freeze on deck, there's nothing like taking a wander down to the heated swimming pool inside the ship or taking a seat in the ship's library.

The ship can keep on sailing up until a temperature of minus 50 degrees and the scientific equipment is fully operational until minus 30 degrees.

The working area and restrooms have an independent heating system, which is constructed in such a way as to enable survival for many months in case of emergency.

But who sits next to a tiled stove or in sauna when cutting through frozen wastes as yet unexplored!

The *Polarstern* will not be coming back until April 1984. From the white continent where the skies are purple and green.

Jürgen Jannek, who worked in the subterranean Georg von Neumayer research station for a year, spoke of fantastic mirages like aircraft on the horizon or of double icebergs which leave landlubbers aghast.

One of the things which makes the tough job in the inhospitable wastes so interesting is the enormous importance of the Antarctic for the world's climate.

Is the pack ice, which during the polar winter covers an area 40 times that of the North Sea, melting?

If it is, the sea-level will rise worldwide by several metres.

There is also important research on krill and other fish, the huge nutritional reserves in this area, and of course on the raw materials which are thought to exist thousands of metres beneath the ice layer.

There is close cooperation between German researchers and the other Antarctic stations, about 50.

As much help as possible is given and the *Polarstern* will be taking along supplies — ranging from a lettuce to a spare part — to other nations' research stations.

Researchers often exchange views. As Professor Gotthilf Hempel, Director of the Bremerhaven Polar Research Institute remarked: "We know less about the Antarctic than about the dark side of the moon."

Captain Suhrmeyer, who sailed for many years on tankers and luxury liners, finds the idea fascinating of being able to take part in "brightening up this dark side."

Ingrid Baas

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 10 September 1983)

The water watchers in Hanover. (Photo: dpa)

Simulating waves in a tunnel

One of the world's largest wave tunnels has been built in Hanover for experimental research on sea movements.

The concrete tunnel, 324 metres long and seven metres deep, is a joint facility of the University of Hanover and the Technical University of Brunswick. Building costs were about DM20m.

It is possible to simulate the movements of the sea in the tunnel in a scaled down form.

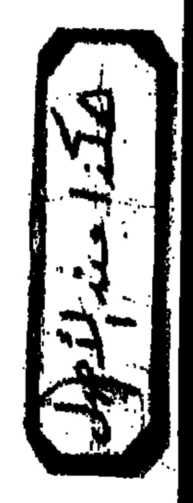
Research is to be conducted on how coastal protection constructions should be built capable of taking the strain of extremely powerful storm tides.

To be able to simulate the natural conditions on the coast, about eight million litres of water have to be moved in the wave tunnel. This is done with the aid of a 900 kilowatt wave machine.

The mechanics used in aviation and shipbuilding often fail to provide the results needed due to factors connected with the water's surface tension and the associated formation of spray by breaking waves.

The wave tunnel also makes it possible to research the vast movements of sand caused during a storm. *dpa*

(Der Tagesspiegel, 16 September 1983)



■ THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Pied Piper town holds out against redevelopment



The people of Hamelin in Lower Saxony have won a victory over the bulldozer. The old city centre with its half-timbered, centuries-old houses, has been preserved. It will not now give way to concrete housing and business complexes.

Fifteen years ago the city adopted a plan, to pull down a quarter of the old town and build department stores and four-storey apartment blocks.



New look for 18th century Osterstraße, now a pedestrianised zone. (Photos: Stadt Hameln)

Four monster parking garages and overpasses on the periphery of the old city centre were to free the inner core of traffic.

The city slopes to the Weser River were set aside for terraced glass and concrete buildings.

The original renewal concept had been recognised by Bonn and the state of Lower Saxony as a model case and work was to have proceeded with heavy subsidies.

But in 1973 the city yielded to public pressure and dropped the plans in that form although the subsidies that were already set aside made the original plans more or less binding.

In any event, the realisation won through that the character of the old city centre with its narow, winding strets and many 15th and 16th century *Weser Renaissance* houses must be preserved.

Some of the plans for new construction that had already become legally binding were revised. For certain parts of the old town the change came too late. Twenty per cent of the buildings had already been razed.

Plans for a concrete skyline along the Weser River were dropped and the initially planned parking garages were put underground, thus saving the city an eyesore.

Planned demolition work was stopped, and in cases where buildings had already been razed the city dropped the original idea of putting up modern housing blocks in favour of parks and playgrounds.



Putting Pied to modernisation plans — Hamelin's main street, (Pho…

The area set aside for commercial purposes was halved, and pedestrian zones were extended by providing traffic with tunnels and overpasses.

The city's new approach to the old town paid off handsomely. People began repainting and smartening up their houses, prompted partly by pride and partly by grants.

Millions were ut into restoring such sights as the *Rattenfängerhaus* (Pied Piper building), the *Stiftsherrenhaus* and the *Leisthaus* — all dating back to the 16th or very early 17th century.



Before and after: renovation at Neue Marktstraße 23.

The zeal of the citizens is… some figures: while Bonn, the… the city of Hamelin put about… into the renewal scheme, priv… ment is estimated at about DM…

Now that much of the work… done, the city has reason to be…

One city councillor points… that the entire scheme went of… anybody being forced to sell…

Still, 407 households in old… had to be temporarily given… housing.

The renewal of the old tow… now houses only 2,800 people… 4,800) is to be completed as p…

The original target for the… of the work, 1985, has been p… considerably to enable the city… duce various measures such as… ing regulations and the establi… further pedestrian zones and p…

Knowing that they have a… struggle ahead of them, the ci… have appealed to all concerned… very patient and forbearing."

Work is bound to come to… standstill next year due to the… ed flood of tourists when the c… brates the event to which it o… fame: the 700th anniversary of… 1984 of when 130 Hamelin chil… lowed the Pied Piper in 1284… be seen again.

Wolfgang Te…
(Frankfurter Allgem… für Deutschland, 15 Sept…)



THE PERFORMING ARTS

Pantomime in tradition of Eastern Europe and Asia



…r the past decade Cologne has …come the centre of German pan…e. The Kefka Theatre, set up by …ovak Milan Sladek in a small …here in 1974, is one of the main …ions.

…he time there were only 90 seats, …t technical props and equipment, … stage which was much too small …low Sladek to put his aesthetic con… into practice.

…ladek was out to make a stand …nst the one-number pantomime …e popular in France by Etienne …roux. Decroux, born in 1898, deve…ed a "grammar" of bodily expres…, an approach rejected by Sladek.

…ladek had ben brought up in Eas… European tradition and tried to est… …h pantomime as an ensemble form …rt. This "mimodrama" makes use of …he methods and possibilities availa… to the genre of pantomime.

…lthough his work was successful he …often faced by financial difficul… in the long run it proved impossi… to keep the lucrative yet exhausting …ernational tours going.

…bove all, the lack of space in the …logne Kefka Theatre made it extre…y difficult to develop now ideas.

…st year Sladek intended giving up …theatre in Cologne and making do … guest performances in other thea… At the last moment the city of Co…ne and private sponsors managed to …uade Sladek to stay.

…e now has a theatre which can seat … people, making it much easier to …k the way he wants to.

…ladek is also the man behind the …logne International Pantomime Fest…, which has been held in early au…n each year since 1976. This institu… was also in danger of being scrapp… An initiative by the municipal cultu… affairs office and private sponsors …e to the rescue.

…n above all young audience showed gratitude for this move during this …'s festival. *Gaukler '83* (a *gaukler* is …ind of all-round entertainer) met … an overwhelming response.

…he organisers often found it difficult …ope with the crowds.

Unfortunately, the programme show… just how little time the artists had to …pare for the show.

Many of the nine soloists and nine …mpanies from 11 Western and Eas…n European countries, Asia and …erica, left a great deal to be desired …en it came to quality. The art of pan…mime often played second fiddle to …ap effects and pure entertainment.

The review of his work over the past … years put on by Sladek and his en…mble made sure that there was some …d of aesthetic guideline.

Kefka's Don Juan was a marvellous …ire on Christoph Willibald Gluck's …assic ballet pantomime.

Sladek's new version of Jean-Gaspard …burau's *Der Lumpenhändler* (The …ag-and-Bone Man) clearly showed the …imodramatic style which flourished in …th century France, a style which best …its Sladek's own.

The grotesqueries *Das Geschenk* (The Present) showed the extent to which pantomime can incorporate the methods of black theatre.

Sladek's short pieces stood in sharp contrast to to usual one-number pantomime. There was no mere structural sequence of exercises, no restriction by gestures or movements laden with "meaning".

Sladek's are poetic solo performances which tell a well thought-out story.

Walfisch (Whale) and *Mein Lieblingsballett* (My Favourite Ballet) were definitely the best.

The Canadian and Dutch performers underlined the extent to which their pantomime is still subject to the schoolmasterish influence of Etienne Decroux.

The audience would have liked to have seen Decroux's son, Maximilian Decroux, whom Sladek had invited to the festival. However, he was indisposed right from the start and his performance had to be cut short.

One of his "disciples" did what he could to save the day: twenty-eight year old Hungarian András Kecskés, who appeared the following evening.

This bald-headed artist, reminiscent of Harald Kreutzberg, found himself embedded in the conflict between the fixed meaning of certain movements and the artistic message. The existing realism problem in Eastern Europe was an additional difficulty.

This became all too clear in *Des Teufels Versuchungen* (The Devil's Temptations), where Kecskó was unable to superelevate reality.

For example, the wickedness in man did not come across properly, only the cliché of a horned devil.

In this respect, Kecské's mimic interpretation of Mussorghsky's *Picture at an Exhibition*, in the synthesiser version from Isao Tomita, was much better.

Kecské relies here on his feeling for the electronic sound of the musical *Pièce de résistance*. He developed an impressive architecture of movement, the self-presentation of a highly differentiated human being, radiating self-awareness.

Many of the comprehensive sequences were of a quality lacking among a large number of the other solo artists and companies: a carefully composed structure and the full use of the body's range of expressions.

One of the highlights of this year's festival way undoubtedly the Sankai Juku group of Japanese Buto dancers.

Their performance was not only di-

Continued on page 13

The Sankai Juku group from Japan performing in Cologne. (Photo: Michael Fehlauer)

A film legend: Eisenstein goes on living

Providing they do not misuse their medium as a mere means of conveying pithy slogans and ideologies, most famous film directors feel at home in the field of fine arts.

The film is a means of visual composition. It is surprising how few film-makers appreciate this fact.

This makes it easier for those who do work vividly with the celluloid medium to make film history.

One such director was Serei Eisenstein, who is still admired and envied by film fanatics and film-goers alike thirty-five years after his death.

His monumental film *The Battleship Potemkin*, made in 1925, has become a legend. In the film, Eisenstein turns a flight of steps into a stage for vast crowd scenes. The magic of his pictures had an irresistible appeal to the audience.

With its exhibition entitled "Example Eisenstein, Drawings, Theatre, Film", the Düsseldorf Art Gallery presents a film artist whose aim was to achieve a "synthesis of the arts".

260 drawings, just as many photos and several props were sent to the exhibition in Düsseldorf from the Moscow Archives, which possesses a huge collection of Eisenstein's works.

The material on show, which is presented both in reader and picture-book form, is carefully arranged. It provides an idea of the extent and many-sidedness of Eisenstein's talents, an artist who concentrated on suggestive pictures, both stationary and moving.

Eisenstein was familiar with opera stages, film studios, outdoor scenes and theatre.

Rooms, props and lively scenarios evolve from designs and sketches, are more clearly defined in drawings, and finally come to life in the film, the theatre, or the opera.



'Ivan the Terrible', a drawing by Eisenstein. (Photo: Catalogue)

Eisenstein is a revolutionary in more senses than one. He portrays the Russian Revolution and revolutionises our ideas and perception.

Each sheet, each photographic sequence, each film collage in films such as *The Battleship Potemkin* or *Ivan the Terrible* reveals the artist's physical and intellectual efforts.

Even in its stationary and silent form, the picture is transformed into an emotionalising agent.

"The new art must put an end to the dualism of the emotional and rational spheres," Eisenstein postulates.

"The castratedness of the speculative form" has been given back "the whole luxuriance and richness of a living and perceptible form."

These are powerful words which Eisenstein transformed into deeds.

His own openness to new ideas and suggestions helped him in his work.

Unconventional pictorial worlds emerge without the aftertaste of the eclectic.

His own national and foreign folklore, styles such as cubism and constructivism, provoke his fantasy and imagination, result in the unmistakable Eisenstein style, which always remains "Russian."

As Naum Kleiman, the curator of Eisenstein's house in Moscow, explains:

"He did not want to stylise. He wanted to understand style, but not as a pattern. It was important to him not to lose the national character."

Kleiman provides evidence for the fact that despite the merging of various cultures in films such as *Ivan the Terrible*, for example, the basis of Russian culture is clearly discernible.

"There is the Japanese No theatre, El Greco, Magnasco, thousands of varying directions which are based on old Russian culture."

The measure of all pictures was for Eisenstein the individual — profoundly immoral, idealistically good.

Werner Krüger
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 September 1983)

■ THE ARTS

Soviet cultural window at Berlin festival

The 33rd Berlin Festival features Russian concerts operas and theatrical performances. The range of material is sensational.

Works that have never been presented outside the Soviet Union are included.

The Soviet authorities not only approved of the show, they helped prepare it. The Moscow literature museum lent many items.

The fact that West Berlin has at last been chosen for such a contact between East and West, and with Soviet blessing, makes the festival an event of both political and cultural significance.

The programme avoids no risk, and the very first two theatre performances invited the audience to venture into unknown territory.

Because these two pieces had not been seen together since their premiere at the St. Petersburg Lunapark Theatre where they were shown only twice, in December 1913, and then alternately.

In the Academy of the Arts, the Los Angeles-based California Institute of the Arts presented the opera *Victory over the Sun*. It was the first performance with the recently discovered original music.

And *Vladimir Mayakovski Tragedy* (a first work in which the censor confused the author's name with the title) was premiered at the Schiller Theatre Workshop in a new version by Heiner Müller.

Both pieces are manifestos of Russia's futurists: *Victory over the Sun*, where a synthesis is formed by the libretto with its play on words (by Alexei Krutchonych), the anaemic piano music (by Mikhail Matyushin), the cubistic black and white posters (by Casimir Malevich) and the cast appearing in masks covering the whole body, provides the vision of a "new era".

Futuristic muscle-bound figures capture the sun, lock it up in concrete and "free" themselves of the dictates of its unending cycle.

Mayakovski's first work, where the author himself is the only real person, surrounded by figures of his imagination, also reaches into a future dominated by technology: in the first act, the poet is poor and discusses the possibility of freeing crippled and socially disadvantaged people.

In the second act, he has been elevated to dukedom and is wooed by people who have lost all awareness of their suffering.

Are these critical or glorifying depictions of technological progress? Are they negative or positive utopias?

In the first case, the question is not discussed. Robert Benedetto's production lays claim to being a "reconstruction of the premiere", notwithstanding the fact that it uses an English translation and presents the opera as a revue-like grotesque with puppet and robot-like characters.

Instead of examining the material as to its suitability for today's theatre, he (mis)understands it as a historic document.

In the second case, promoted by Müller's rhymeless, powerful and abbreviated verse translation, the protagonist is removed from his concrete background and and elevated to a timely existential metaphor.

Mayakovski, whose various postures Friedrich-Karl Praetorius exhibits rather than adopts, is depicted ... Zischler's staging as a person ... throes of a crisis; a poet ... end, must fall back on himself.

Thus the two performances ... moved far away from the orig... fact that they were once the ... of one and the same aesthetic ... me cannot even be surmised ...

Comparing them shows two ... tics of viewing avant garde ... view mirror.

Andreas Ro...

(Deutsches Allgemeines ... 18 Sep...)

A scene from 'Victory over the Sun'.

(Photo: Ingeb...

...ALTH

Noise a major cause of illness at work

...all-pervading noise of the indus...l age is a major menace to ... Noise-induced semi-deafness is ...Germany's number one occupa...disorder.

...ording to cost projections, ...m will go into pension payments ...mature retirees disabled by noise ...

... has prompted Dr Erwin Hass, ...dical diretor of the Ear, Nose ...roat Departments of the Karlsru... Vincentius Hospitals, to urge the ...es to the Karlsruhe Therapy ...ss to step up preventive measu...

...ing for regular checkups and in...ation drives, he deplored the fact ... many workers are lax in using the ...ctive ear covering that are compul... where noise levels exceed 95 deci...

...earing impairments due to noise de... over a period of many years if the ... exceeds 85 decibels.

...itially, Hass said, exposure leads to ...porary "hearing fatigue."

...e early symptoms of chronic dama... hearing are latent.

...oung workers in noisy occupations ...lly first complain about a feeling of ...sure min the ears, dizziness, ringing ...he ears and similar symptoms that ...ally disappear after a while, he said.

...e second phase is marked by be...ing used to the foreground noise. ... is dangerous because the affected ...on does not realise that there is so...hing wrong with his hearing.

...us even considerable damage re...ns undetected for some time becau... initially affects the high frequen...beyond those of speech.

Dr Haas stressed, however, that noise ...e is unlikely to lead to total deaf... because its damaging effect on the ...r ear diminishes as time goes by.

..."Saturation" in the high frequency ...or occurs after 10 to 15 years, while ...the lower frequencies this happens ...r 30 years at the latest.

Once this saturation level has been ...ched, the damage becomes irreversi... even in complete silence, he said.

Reactions to noise vary from person ...person, but the strain a person's ...ring can take diminishes with age.

In older people, whose nerve cells are ...wer to regenerate, hearing impair...nts are likely to develop sooner than ...younger ones.

What matters, Dr Haas stressed, was ...give the ears a break by getting away ...m the noise. Several short breaks are ...re effective here than a single long ...

The trouble is that people expose ...mselves to noise at home as much as ...y do at work. They use noisy tools in ...r do-it-yourself workshops and go ... discotheques where the ear never gets ...est.

Some professional musicians have ...o been known to become hard of ...aring in the course of time.

Dr Haas pointed to the fact that ...ose who actually enjoy loud music are ... prone to disorders than those who ...re bothered by it.

Noise is more than just a sound that ...vades the ear and thus causes damage ... its complicated mechanisms. Noise can damage the entire organism — mostly by causing high blood pressure.

Studies in residential areas near airports show increased cardiovascular and gastric disorders due to air traffic noise.

Erlangen physiologist Manfred Spreng told the congress that in cases where aircraft noise doubled cardiovascular disorders rose by 50 per cent. The number of high blood pressure patients doubled within six years, he said.

Similar facts were established by the Bonn University Clinic regarding noise from road traffic.

In residential areas with a noise level of between 66 and 73 decibels, 22.8 per cent of the population received treatment for high blood pressure compared with 14.6 per cent in areas with noise levels below 50 decibels.

Dr Spreng also told the congress that workers who are exposed to 95 decibels without protecting their ears have a considerably higher blood pressure than those who wear protective ear covers.

Noradrenalin (a hormone that raises the blood pressure) levels in the urine of those who wore no protective covering were 16 per cent higher than for those who protected themselves from the noise. The magnesium level in the blood was down five per cent.

As everybody knows, noise tends to make people edgy, and the louder the noise the greater the irritability.

The effects of noise are stored in the body, and the agitated sections of the brain adversely affect the body's regulatory system that controls blood pressure.

A protracted interference with the normal functioning of this regulatory system can be one of the reasons behind high blood pressure though a person's physical constitution and psychological attitude play important roles here, said Dr Spreng.

In the human organism, it is primarily the peripheral regulatory mechanisms that keep the blood pressure constant and adjust it when necessary. This relieves the central nervous system that now only has to make minor corrections.

But when the central nervous system becomes permanently activitated by noise, the peripheral systems seem to lose their sensitivity.

The effect of noise on the intricate bodily processes can play havoc with more than just the blood pressure. Noise can lead to insomnia, protract the time it takes to fall asleep, cause a person to wake up frequently during the night and shift the various stages of sleep, reducing the phases of deep sleep.

The body's regulatory system gets out of kilter, with all the problems this can entail. People with high blood pressure and those in delicate health are much more sensitive to these processes than others.

"It is still totally unknown which regenerative processes take place during sleep," Spreng told the congress.

What is known is how people who are deprived of sleep for an extended period react: To start with, the body — as in other stress situations — produces more energy-rich phosphates.

After 100 hours the body switches on a thrift mechanism. Glucose absorbtion after an extended sleep deprivation deteriorates. There is also a loss in vitamin B1 and lipids from the fatty tissues are set in motion. The iron level drops to 45 per cent of normal after a wakeful period of 48 to 72 hours.

If a night's sleep is disturbed 18 times by noise levels of 40 to 80 decibels for 20 seconds at a time, the number of white blood corpuscles diminishes, leading to a reduced immunity to disease.

According to Dr Spreng, the most feasible approach in treating noise-induced high blood pressure is to dampen the central nervous system rather than direct the therapy at the peripheral system. Tampering with the peripheral system could entail the danger of desensitisation.

Unfortunately, the simplest method, i. e. telling the patient to stay away from noise, is impossible in our noise-permeated environment.

Heidrun Graupner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 September 1983)

The Kefka Theatre

Continued from page 11

rected against the encrusted structures of old Japanese traditions but also also against excessive western influence.

The dynamic and impressive body expression of the shorn and almost naked men, with their cement-coloured and powdered faces, had a moving naturalness about it.

They created new myths from their sense of Asian period surrounding people torn between life and death.

The metamorphoses presented leave the European onlooker asking himself many questions.

A masterly performance was also put on by J. N. Gayathri from Hyderabad. She presented fascinating movements from Southern India's oldest dancing style, the Bharata Natyam.

The audience saw scenes from the Ramayana epos and above all the Putama Moksham in the Kathakali style, with its mythical theme in which tyrannical power, religious constraints and plain humanity clash. The artist performed with a great intensity, mediating between the cultures.

Two other performances were equally captivating, yet in a completely different way.

The Frenchman Henri Gruvmann with a fascinating interplay between pantomime and film, and the Englishmen Justin Case and Peter Wear, who proved to be matchless masters of slapstick.

The Italian commedia-dell'arte company "I Carrara" from Vicenca presented the finale to the festival. Here, centuries of family tradition have kept the well-rounded art of improvised comedy alive.

All in all, the Festival in Cologne presented an interesting selection of current mimic art.

However, the selection should be made a bit more carefully in future. The richness of foreign cultures should provide both ideas for discussion and visual stimulation.

Helmut Scheler

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 September 1983)

Tracking down the chemistry of love

Two German scientists are tracking down the chemistry of love.

The article *Sex in der Luft oder: Pheromone steuern das Sexualleben* (sex in the air or pheromones control sex life) in *Münchner Medizinische Wochenschrift* by Professors R. Claus (Institute for Animal Husbandry at Hohenheim University) and P. Karlson (Institute for Physiological Chemistry in Marburg) reduces sex to pheromones.

Pheromones are chemical sex lures that have long been known to control the love life of butterflies. But little has been known about their function in humans.

Researchers have meanwhile found out that pheromones also stimulate the mating of certain animals.

Boar sex odours have already reached the marketing stage and artificial insemination experts use the "perfume" to make the sow hold still for insemination.

This particular perfume, the two authors say, consists of a blend of musk ox urine and sweat smells.

The odour is stored in the salivary glands. "When coming into contact with the sow, the boar starts salivating. Making rhythmic chewing movements, it beats the saliva into foam that exudes the smell that makes the sow hold still."

Boar pheromones are now made synthetically and marketed in spray cans.

The most widespread pheromones are those that influence procreation. Both wild and domesticated animals use pheromones to inform potential mates of their sexual readiness.

The extent to which pheromones influence the homronal system has been proved in experiments with mice.

Pheromone signals have been seen to cause false pregnancies in females kept isolated from males. And in some instances the menstrual cycle broke down completely in large female mouse populations.

When a male joins such a female collective, the previously infertile animals become ready to conceive again.

It appears that every male mouse has its own particular "flair": If a female mouse senses the smell of another male immediately after having mated, the beginning pregnancy is disrupted and the female aborts.

Improved analysis methods have enabled scientists to isolate pheromone-like substances in humans as well, though these substances are produced in very low concentrations.

It has now been established that there is a considerable similarity between man and boar regarding the effects of pheromones.

Pheromones have been isolated in the underarm sweat and the urine of men.

Researchers have found that women headed for chairs impregnated with musk ox substances rather than the unimpregnated ones in theatres and dentists' waiting rooms.

Celery and truffles contain considerable quantities of musk ox substances.

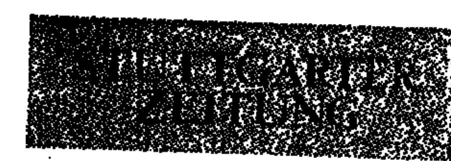
Comment the authors of the article: "Even so, the gourmet Brillat-Savarin need not necessarily be right in his contention that truffles make women more compliant."

Jochen Aumiller

(Die Welt, 12 September 1983)

■ CHILDREN

The sad generation: researcher uncovers melancholy phenomenon



Sadness is a widespread phenomenon among children, says a Munich researcher.

Manfred Auwärter of the Max Planck Institute for Sociology, made his discovery in a study of 35 children aged between four and ten.

The material was gathered entirely in middle class, loving and outgoing families and in kindergartens.

Lower class children and social outsiders were not included.

More than two-thirds of the children considered themselves and others of their age group more unhappy than adults.

It was by pure coincidence that Auwärter — whose original idea was only to find out what children thought of adults — came across five-year-old Marlene, who told him: "Grownups are happier and they know more."

Marlene comes from an intact family that loves children. Everybody regards her as a well balanced child, and yet this child is not happy.

Startled by this discovery, Manfred Auwärter included the question of happiness in his interviews.

Of the 35 children he talked with, 27 told him that children were generally more unhappy than grownups.

Some were unable to make up their minds, and some though that adults and children are equal in that respect. Only one of the children said that children were happier.

This seems to indicate that children are more vulnerable and more often hurt than is often thought.

The sad children from well-to-do-homes gave various reasons for their melancholy. There is every likelihood that the reasons given were not always the true ones. Sadness may also have more than one reason.

Auwärter found the children's assessment of adults to be surprisingly lucid.

Children consider themselves and their friends as being more sensitive and vulnerable than adults, who are not so quick to cry.

One of the reasons given was fear of being abandoned by the parents and starving. Another reason was that the parents would find themselves short of the money needed to fulfil their wishes.

Fear of school was not an important aspect. But many children suffer from the fact that they have no say over themselves, that they cannot pick their friends and that may not be aggressive.

Question: "Do you enjoy being a child or would you rather be a grown-up?"

Answer: "I'd rather be grown up, I say to myself at night."

Q: "Why?"

A: (With great conviction): "It would be nicer because when you're grownup you can scold."

Told that she could do that anyway, Christine answered: "Yes, but only with Florian" (her little brother.)

Children envy adults their right to give orders. Adults are "bigger", "stronger" and "wiser" — but they laugh less.

The author warns against concluding that "the unfortunate children and the adults should mend their ways."

He points to the fact that children construe a social world of their own — a world that clearly differs from that which is generally seen as "the world of children."

Ursula Bunte

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 3 September 1983)

Adventure at a school on the waves

Germany's third "short-term school" is to start work aboard the 50-metre schooner *Thor Heyerdahl* next year.

Based on the principle of education through adventure introduced by Kurt Hahn (1886-1974), 28 young people will be given an opportunity to gain experience not available in everyday life.

The programme was drafted by a Hamburg physical education student Martin Schreiber.

Sailing, canoeing, life-saving and projects like water analyses, are included.

Half the youths in each course will be set adrift among Denmark's islands in two sailing dinghies. They will have to fend for themselves until their return to the *Thor Heyerdahl*.

The skipper, Detlef Soizek is also the ship's co-owner and a physical education teacher. He has much experience with short-term schools. Soizek will helped by other teachers.

Professor Jörg Ziegenspeck of Lüneburg University, who is one of the chief representatives of the education through adventure move, has pledged his support.

There are more than 30 short-term schools world-wide, all operating on the Kurt Hahn principle.

Germany's two schools in Baad and Berchtesgaden use the Alps to provide the adventure.

A project involving ships in the Baltic fell though eight years ago because the school had to discontinue its work in the winter.

The *Thor Heyerdahl* owners, Soizek and Günter Hoffmann, who built the ship from the wreck of a motor vessel, intend to take her to the Caribbean in the winter and charter her.

The fees for the courses are still to be fixed. Soizek has been negotiating with private and public sector donors in a bid for subsidies.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 September 1983)

Family life flown up the cathode tube

Many children today [illegible] none of that real family [illegible] is important for development, [illegible] fessor Walter Bärsch, president [illegible] Child Protection Society.

The trend is more and more [illegible] the silent family glued to the TV [illegible]

How to handle social [illegible] posed by the new media is the [illegible] the society appeal to mark W[illegible] dren's Day 1983.

"The electronic media con[illegible] nipulated world, they standar[illegible] formalise a person's view of the [illegible] they make genuine thought [illegible] and reduce the wit and liveliness [illegible] son-to-person communication [illegible] Professor Bärsch.

The planned extension of [illegible] grammes through cable [illegible] video, computer games and [illegible] man are bound to aggravate [illegible] blems of today's family life, [illegible]

But families have not even [illegible] socially cope with the present [illegible] ed by the media in general and [illegible] sion in particular.

In many families, the daily [illegible] is largely dominated by the [illegible] gramme and contacts with the [illegible] world are increasingly diminish[illegible] says.

Professor Bärsch's greatest [illegible] the fact that people can be ma[illegible] by the new media. They are [illegible] ed by the manner in which the [illegible] the TV newscasts are chosen, [illegible] mentaries or the failure to co[illegible] certain events — not to mention [illegible] tematic manipulation develop[illegible] advertising industry.

TV as "an electronic nanny" [illegible] for passive attitudes and prevent[illegible] tive. Yet it is particularly chil[illegible] must creative and spiritually pr[illegible] if they are to master their lives.

The society does not exclude [illegible] sibility of physical and psych[illegible] damage.

"The media pose a temptation [illegible] still, prevent children getting the [illegible] se they need. Many children [illegible] ready have posture defects."

The society is also concerned [illegible] the craze over the portable ra[illegible] carphone system popularised [illegible] name Walkman.

Some of the music had a [illegible] up to 120 decibels, which com[illegible] to a jet passing at a distance of [illegible] tres.

Walkman isolated a person fr[illegible] environment and was addictive.

Brutal and pornographic vide[illegible] were also of concern.

Many parents made these [illegible] cessible to their children. But [illegible] could cause psychological trauma [illegible] long-term psychological damage.

This all was a challenge to [illegible] but they were often only [illegible] when the damage was already done.

This mades it more important [illegible] media policy decisions were not [illegible] on technical and economic con[illegible] tions only but on the needs of the [illegible] ple.

Professor Bärsch also points [illegible] strain the new media impose at [illegible] strain resulting in frustration that [illegible] only be aired within the family, [illegible] further damage to family life.

Alfred [illegible]

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 September [illegible])

MODERN LIVING

Migrants and police: a liaison officer to smooth out problems

[illegible]amburg's police station 16 opera[illegible]tes in the St Pauli area of the city, the port and red light districts.

[illegible]om the police station, in the Buda[illegible]er Strasse, it is not far to the infa[illegible] Reeperbahn. The houses are old, shops and bars at street level and [illegible]ments above.

[illegible]is an area of old people and mi[illegible]ts. Nearly 30 per cent are Turkish.

[illegible]ice station 16, headed by Dietrich [illegible]ard, employs a Turkish liaison offi[illegible] Tasdemir Argüder, a 50 year old [illegible]ra-born telecommunications tech[illegible]n.

[illegible]is job is the result of talks between [illegible]burg's Senator for the Interior, Al[illegible] Pawelczyk, and senior police offi[illegible] They wanted to improve relations [illegible]een police and the Turkish com[illegible]ity.

[illegible]güder is one of two Turks taken [illegible] Their job is to explain to their fel[illegible] countrymen the role of the police, [illegible] the police understand Turkish ha[illegible] and customs, and act as interpre[illegible]

[illegible]nator Pawelczyk: "Germans must [illegible] a big step towards trying to under[illegible]d foreigners. Foreigners must learn [illegible]nderstand our legal system and ac[illegible] it."

[illegible]güder was put through several thor[illegible] tests. He is considered to have [illegible]lities of integrity and loyalty and [illegible] to be susceptible to corruption.

[illegible]e says that right from the beginning [illegible]as given a friendly reception. Che[illegible] says there was initial scepticism. It [illegible]'t, he said, that they thought the [illegible] itself was bad. It was only that the [illegible]riment might not weather the test. [illegible]t Argüder has been accepted. Che-



lard says that is because of the man himself. He has tackled the job well.

The Turkish community also seems to have accepted him. He gets mentioned in migrant radio programmes and in Turkish newspapers.

It was thought that Argüder might not have enough to do. But he has too much, despite the fact that he is not involved in police operations or interviewing. His role is a back up service.

Are there typical Turkish crimes? Chelard and Argüder say no. "The question is a difference in mentality," says Chelard.

"An example: many Turks think that when they slaughter a sheep for a festival they can do it in the back yard or inside, on the floor. This doesn't happen often, but it does illustrate the point."

Helped by Argüder, station 16 found out about a coming major occasion and were able to head off any problems involving domestic slaughtering by speaking with the Turkish butchers and with one of the religious leaders.

"We've never had such a connection with the Turkish community," says Chelard. "Before this we never knew when a big celebration was coming up."

Shop trading hours were another example. One Turkish shopkeeper had never heard of them. When he was charged, he felt persecuted. He thought the police were prejudiced against foreigners.

Argüder stepped in. The police began an information campaign. The result? Not a single trading prosecution since.

Argüder says lot of his work involves family disputes, mostly between parents and the children.

Many of the children have grown up in Germany and he has to make it clear to parents that growing up in one country is not the same as in the other.

A girl, for example, reaches her majority in Germany when she is 18. It's not the same in Turkey.

Chelard: "The problems are not so much with people from Ankara. It is the rural Turks. People who come here straight from the Bavarian forests can also have problems ..." Conflict between Germans and Turks are rare. But in one particular area, there were a lot of Turkish bars at street level and a lot of Germans living on the floors above. Clashes were inclined to occur. But that was an exception. The feeling in Hamburg is that this liaison experiment should be expanded into other areas where there are many Turks.

Karsten Plog

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 September 1983)



Tademir Argüder (right) with a police officer ... often a matter of sorting out problems before they occur. Many difficulties among migrants only happen because of ignorance about the right thing to do. (Photo: dpa)

The lawyer and the bare bottom beatings

[illegible] public prosecutor has been fined [illegible] for ordering juveniles facing minor [illegible]ges to be flogged on their naked [illegible]ocks.

[illegible]e prosecutor, employed at a dis[illegible] court in Kleve, in North Rhine-[illegible]phalia, was jailed for a year, but [illegible] was suspended upon payment of a [illegible]5,000 fine.

[illegible]e has also been sacked from the [illegible]ic service, unless an appeal reverses [illegible] decision.

[illegible]e judge said that the 42 year old [illegible]er had taken it upon himself to [illegible] young offenders the choice of [illegible] through the normal legal process [illegible] of accepting an "educational alterna[illegible]" of a flogging.

[illegible]ccording to the evidence, in 20 [illegible] the corporal punishment was ac[illegible]ted. There had been no suggestion [illegible] sexual motives.

[illegible]he case against the lawyer was [illegible]un by the mother of one youth. How[illegible]r, most of the other parents thought [illegible] alternative punishment was a good [illegible]

dpa

(Der Tagesspiegel, 14 September 1983)

Art or vandalism? The Zurich Sprayer awaits answer in jail

Art or vandalism? That is the question hanging over 42-year-old Harald Nägeli, the "Zurich Sprayer", as he sits in a Lübeck cell waiting for a court to decide if he should be extradited to Switzerland.

The Swiss authorities say that Nägeli's night-time habit of painting stick-like figures over some of the more barren of Zurich's walls with a spray can of paint is a criminal offence.

They have sentenced him in his absence to nine months in jail and ordered him to pay DM100,000 towards the cost of removing the figures. And they have asked for his extradition.

Judges in Schleswig-Holstein have declined to rule. Because of some basic issues involved they have referred the case to the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe.

A wall after treatment by the Zurich Sprayer. (Photo: dpa)

The Sprayer's lawyer, Louis F. Peters, says his client should only be handed over the Swiss if what he has done is punishable in the Federal Republic as well.

And this is not the case, he says. To qualify for conviction in Germany Nägeli would have had to work on the walls with a hammer and chisel.

Under both Swiss and German law, it wasn't vandalism unless something was destroyed or its useability severely reduced.

Nägeli's graffiti, now recognised all over the (art) world, says Peters, had not destroyed or damaged, anything.

On the contrary, his work had beautified. It was a protest against concrete cities and an inhumane environment.

The drawings could, in any case, be easily removed. If left, they would disappear ("unfortunately") of their own accord because of environmental influence in 3 or 4 years.

But above all, he claims, little consideration had so far been given to the protection of cultural freedom given by the constitution.

Many authorities had commented on the quality of Nägeli's work. One was Josef Beuys, who came out strongly in favour.

In the travel books issued by the publishers Merian, the volume dealing with Zurich devotes eight pages to Nägeli. Peters: "Goethe never got that many."

And yet no less a figure than the president of the Hamburg school of fine arts, Professor Vogel, had invited the Sprayer to open the winter semester by delivering a lecture on "Culture in [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible]

([illegible])